The Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

S. B. McCRUM,.....H. C. DERN,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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CHURCHES, MINISTERS, &C.

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — BANES, Pastor—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in same room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W. LEE SPOTSWOOD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'clock P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C. L. EBERNFELD, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.—Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock A. M.

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. SEMBOWER, Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

UNITED BRETHREN—Rev. SAMUEL KEPHART, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lecture Room every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School in the same room at 9 o'clock in the morning.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—(No regular Pastor.)—Preaching on Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock A. M.

ENGLISH CATHOLIC—Rev. JOHN TIGG, Pastor—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GERMAN CATHOLIC—Rev. ——, Pastor.—Divine services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFRICAN METHODIST—Rev. ALEXANDER JOHNSSON, Pastor.—Preaching every Fourth Sabbath in each month. Prayer Meeting every Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

RAIL ROAD SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOV. 25, 1861, TRAINS will arrive at and leave Altoona Station as follows:

Express Train	East	arrives	9,55 P. M.,	leaves	9,55 P. M.
"	"	West	"	8,20 A. M.	"	8,40 A. M.
Fast	"	East	"	3,35 A. M.	"	3,40 A. M.
"	"	West	"	8,55 P. M.,	"	9,10 P. M.
Mail	"	East	"	7,30 A. M.,	"	7,15 A. M.
"	"	West	"	2,25 P. M.,	"	2,45 P. M.

The HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH connects with Express Train and Fast Line West, and Mail Train East and West.

INDIANA BRANCH TRAINS connect with Johnstown Accommodation Trains East and West, Express West, and Mail train East and West.

ENOCH LEWIS, *Gen'l Supt.*

MAILS CLOSE AND OPEN.

MAILS CLOSE.

Eastern Way.....	11 00 A. M.
Western Way.....	8 00 "
Hollidaysburg.....	8 00 A. M. & 11 00 A. M.
Western Through.....	7 00 P. M.
Eastern Through.....	7 00 "

MAILS ARRIVE.

Hollidaysburg.....	8.15 A. M. & 11 15 A. M.
Western Through.....	3 10 A. M.
Eastern Through.....	8 20 "
Western Way.....	11 22 A. M.
Eastern Way.....	1 55 P. M.

OFFICE HOURS:—During the week, from 6 45 A. M. till 7 00 P. M. On Sundays, from 7 45 till 9 00 A. M.

GEO. W. PATTON P. M

MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATIONS.

MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 281, A. Y. M., meets on second Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the third story of the Masonic Temple.

MOUNTAIN R. A. CHAPTER, No. 189 R. A. C., meets on the first Thursday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COUNCIL, No. 9, R. & S. M., meets on the first Monday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

MOUNTAIN COMMANDERY, No. 10, K. T. meets on the fourth Tuesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in same room as above.

ALTOONA LODGE, No. 473, I. O. of O. F., meets every Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

VERANDA LODGE, No. 532, I. O. of O. F., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in third story of Patton's Building, on Virginia street.

WINNEBAGO TRIBE, No. 35, I. O. R. M., meets every Tuesday evening in the second story of Masonic Temple. Council fire kindled at 7th run 30th breath.

ALTOONA DIVISION, No. 311, S. of T., meets every Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, in the second story of the Masonic Temple.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Andrew G. Curtin.
Secretary of State—Eli Slifer.
Attorney General—William M. Meredith.
Auditor General—Thomas E. Cochran.
Surveyor General—William L. Wright.
Adjutant General—E. M. Biddle.
State Treasurer—Henry D. Moore.

BLAIR COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judges of the Courts.—President Judge, Hon George Taylor. Associates, Samuel Dean, Adam Moses.
State Senator—Hon. Lewis W. Hall.
Assemblyman—Thaddeus Banks.
Prothonotary—Anthony S. Morrow.
Register and Recorder—Hugh A. Caldwell.
Sheriff—Samuel McCamant. Deputy—John Marks.
District Attorney—Benjamin L. Hewit.
County Commissioners—George L. Cowan, George Koon, James M. Kinkead.
County Surveyor—James L. Gwin.
Treasurer—John McKeage.
Poor House Directors—Peter Good, William Burley, David Aurandt.
County Auditors—A. M. Lloyd, Robt. M. Messimer, L. L. Moore.
Coroner—A. J. Freeman.
Superintendent of Common Schools—John Mitchell.

ALTOONA BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace—Jacob M. Cherry, John McClelland.
Burgess—John Allison.
Town Council—A. A. Smyth, Daniel Laughman, John McDowell, R. Greenwood, C. R. Hostetter, N. J. Mervine.
Clerk to Council—S. M. Woodcock.
Borough Treasurer—Daniel Laughman.
School Directors—Geo. B. Cramer, John Shoemaker, J. B. Hileman, Wm. Boyden, James Lowther, E. A. Beck.
Treasurer of School Board—J. B. Hileman.
High Constable—Joseph K. Ely.
Collector of State, County, Borough and School Tax—Jos. K. Ely.
Auditors—John Lowther, C. J. Mann, Alex. McCormick.
Assessor—John McClelland.
Assistant Assessors—Jacob Hesser, J. L. Reifsnyder.
Judge of Elections—East Ward—William Maloney.
" " West Ward—John L. Piper.
" " North Ward—Christian Whistler.
Inspectors—East Ward—D. M. Greene, John Hooper.
" West Ward—J. K. Bellman, Robt. Pitcairns.
" North Ward—Robt. McCormick, John Condo.

New Year's Offering.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS

TO THE PATRONS OF THE

Altoona Tribune.

A very aged form, last night,
I met upon my way,
With eyes of sparkling lustre bright
And locks of snowy gray.—
Upon his arm, in mournful mood,
There hung a dying fair,
And on her garments bright I saw
A blood-red stain was there;
A pilor was upon her cheek,
And sadness in her eye,
For her final doom was written
Upon the wintry sky.
For the solemn hour of midnight
Was then approaching fast—
The hour at which the good old year
Must be forever past.
And she it was—fair *Sixty-One*—
That mid the last night's gloom,
Thus leaning on Old Father Time,
Was journeying to the tomb.
Aye! she it was whose sadden'd brow,
And garments sprinkled o'er,
Too plainly told that hearts had bled
Which now would bleed no more;
And that was hers—that low sad tone
Which whispered to her friend—
"My brief eventful life will soon
Forever have an end."
Just then the old man looked on me;
He oft had looked before,
But this time he gazed upon me
Not as in days of yore.
And yet perhaps I was mistaken,
And he was still the same;
I may have been, myself, (and not
Old Father Time,) to blame.
He a moment only gazed,
And onward swiftly fled;
The fair one from his side was gone,
And Sixty-One lay dead.
I gazed around, the stars were dim
That in the blue sky hung;
And there around that death-couch
The night-winds sadly sung;
They sang a melancholy song,
At the midnight dark and drear,
And the burden of their song was
The dear departed year.

Then memory, all busy, sought what might be found
In the year that had just completed its round,
That could cause the sad brow the dying one wore,
Or the blood-red stain, that her garments, marked o'er.
Methought then her spectre arose from the grave,
And in her right hand held a wreath for the brave,
Encircling a lamp,—it was history's light,
And threw a rich blaze on the true and the right,
But dark was the shade which that history threw
O'er the names of those who had proven untrue—
Untrue to the nation whose broad lands they trod,
Untrue to themselves, and untrue to their God.
Then in her left hand I beheld a large roll;
Unfurl'd to my eyes it presented the scroll
On which was recorded the deeds of the year;
And the record was blotted with many a tear.
This record presented the hist'ry of earth,
Written in wisdom, folly, sadness and mirth;
But I had no cause o'er it widely to roam,
I therefore but gleaned what related to home—
That home is the *Union*, the land of my birth,
The brightest and fairest of any on earth!
But sad is the hist'ry I gaze upon now,
For the Goddess of Peace has veiled her fair brow,
And Freedom, unwilling her triumphs to yield,
Has call'd her brave sons to the white tented field;
The thunderer of Mars has opened his mouth,
And the wild din of battle is heard in the South!
A band of brave freemen, with traitors around,
For months had maintained in "Secessia" their ground;
But they could not withstand the cohorts of treason,
And Sumter, with honor, they left for a season.
Then the news spread abroad with electric thrill,
And the patriot-fire was found burning still,
And from mountains, and cities, and prairies wide,
At our Chieftain's call, rolled a human tide.
And he who had donn'd (but a short month before)
The noblest tiara that man ever wore,
In Washington sat, in th' Executive Chair,
Directing 'gainst treason his armies to war.
Here, for a space, the scroll was blotted all o'er,
And I scarcely could read the records it bore;
Dark dashes were drawn 'neath each line of this part,
For it told of ELLSWORTH, whose gallant young heart
Life's current spilled out ere it came to a pause—
A sacrifice made in a glorious cause.
It told of Great Bethel, and GREBLE who there,
With many more, fell into the enemy's snare.
It told of Bull Run, and that shameful defeat,
Where *teamsters* and *Congressmen* led the retreat;
And mention was made of that red battle-field
Where LYON had fallen, unwilling to yield.
And Lexington's story was blurred quite enough,
But still darker the lines that mentioned Ball's Bluff,
Where BAKER, the hero and orator, fell,
And many more whose names the muse can ne'r tell.
Then fairer lines came, and a brighter light shone,
Where the record of Western Virginia was thrown,
And the deeds of the West so brightly came forth,
With the Hatteras capture by men of the North.
Then the great expedition (though across its path
The dread storm-king came in fury and wrath,)
Accomplished its work—put the rebels to flight,
And sent a bright ray over treason's dark night.
I next found a record of traitors who went
To the West India Isles, and got on the "Trent,"
To sail to Europe, some arrangements to make,
More surely the bands of the Union to break.
But when they sailed down the old Bahama Strait,
They were either too soon or a little too late,
For although in the breast of a "Mason" there,
Their "secrets" were locked with very great care;
Though Slide(we)ll was along, both met a mishap,
For, trying to *slide* out, they *slid* into a trap!
Commander WILKES was in that region about,
In the "San Jacinto," searching them out.
True, this has caused old *friend*(?) Johnny Bull to complain,
But we've whipped him twice and could do it again!
Yet, as ours is a just and a righteous cause,
We will not transgress international laws,
But will yield up the traitors and send them away,
And hope that from this fair country they'll stay;
That wherever they find in the future a place,
They'll never return, a free land to disgrace.

Again, from Missouri a record is drawn,
Which informs us the day more brightly doth dawn,
For POPE, under HALLECK, has taken the field,
And forced a large army of rebels to yield.
Then, near the last of the scroll, Pennsylvania's son
Reports what at Drainesville *his* warriors have done,
And it makes us feel proud—Pennsylvanians all—
To know we have sent to the field a MCCALL.

But this scroll of the year, on its broad face bore,
About our own Country a thousand things more,
Concerning affairs of Army and State,
Which I find it impossible here to relate.
But enough has been shown that you may see why
So bloody the garments, and clouded the sky,
That were wrapp'd around, and that darkly hung o'er
The year that has gone, to return never more.
In its progress, while some have clasp'd their first-born,
Some have slept their last sleep in life's early morn;
Aye! while joy in some homes has brightly gone round,
In others the Death-Angel's shadow is found;
And other homes still, which on last New Year's Day
Were all radient with joy—all happy and gay—
Have empty seats now, their pleasures to mar,
For husbands and sons have gone forth to war.
Thus the year, with its joys and sorrows, is past,
And Sixty-One breathed at midnight her last!
And now the New Year, Sixty-Two, is begun,
And we hail with great glee its first risen sun,
And hope in the future that far brighter skies
May see its last sun in beauty arise;
And that ere the year which is now ushered in
Shall have drawn to a close, we shall hear th' last din
That rises from conflict 'tween the South and the North,
And peace may again in brightness shine forth.

And now, my kind patrons, I bid you adieu,
Wishing a very happy New Year to you,
And hoping those, gone as warriors away,
May unscathed return ere the next New Year's Day.
The whole Union again may our banners float o'er,
And may plenty bless you in basket and store—
And whatever your state, whether sadness or joy,
May you ever remember the
CARRIER BOY.

JANUARY 1ST, 1862.

Select Miscellany.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

Dr. Grantley sat alone in his office, his head resting on his hands, thinking deeply. He had not been thus solitary very many minutes, for a frail, delicate girl had just left him, his eldest daughter and his darling, who had filled the place of mother, as well as sister, to the younger children of the Doctor. Marion Grantley carried from this interview a heavy heart. It was the old, old story—she loved, was beloved, and her father frowned upon her lover.—There was no personal dislike between Dr. Grantley and Morton Loring; but, in years long past, Amos Loring, the young man's father, and George Grantley, rivals in love, had sworn an undying and bitter hatred, and for this old quarrel, although Amos Loring was numbered with the dead, Dr. Grantley was breaking the heart of his gentle, dutiful child. Her last words, as she left him, were: "Father, you know I will never disobey you; but it is Christmas eve: for the day's sake, by the memory of my mother, who was taken into heaven seven years ago this evening, by the love I have ever tried to show you, forget this old quarrel. Let me bring to you one who, for my sake, will be a son in your old age, who loves and respects you. Father do not break my heart!"

In reply, the Doctor merely waved his hand toward the door, and quietly, sadly, with no violent outbreak of passion to tell her bitter grief, Marrion passed out.—From the office, across the entry, she went into the parlor. There was a blaze of light there, and round the centre table were clustered four little sisters and one brother, her mother's legacy to Marion.—Grace, the one next Marion, a pretty blonde, just entering her nineteenth year, looked up as her sister entered. There was no discontented, fretful glance to throw back her loving one; gentle, serene, and tender, Marion smiled back her own sorrow to give them a Christmas greeting.

"Oh, I wish it was to-morrow?" cried Eddie, the youngest, a boy of eight years old, the pet and darling of all the five sisters.

"To-morrow evening!" said Fannie, the next in order, "to-morrow evening! O such fun! A Christmas tree!"

"I am sorry I did not have it this evening," said Marion, "if you are so impatient; but Aunt Lizzie's box of presents from New York always comes on Christmas day, and we can make a much prettier tree if its contents are hung upon it."

"Won't it be fun to dress it!" whispered Grace, who was to be the only one admitted to this delightful task.

"Oh, Marion will it have my work-box?" cried Hester.

And my doll?" said Fannie.

"And my set of China tea-things?—You know you promised me a new set?"

And, fairly started, all the children joined in the list of demands, making a perfect Babel of the parlor.

The little mantle clock struck nine.—As the last stroke died away, Marion pointed with a smile to the clock, and the children rose, kissed their sisters, and went merrily up stairs to bed, Fannie leading Eddie, while Herster and Lizzie, little girls of eleven and twelve, went up arm in arm.

"There is so much to do to-morrow, Gracie," said Marion, as the chamber door closed, shutting out the sound of merry voices, "there are so many things to attend to that I think we will dress the tree this evening. We can shut the folding doors, and keep the children from the back parlor to-morrow, and it will not take many minutes to hang Aunt Lizzie's presents upon the tree, when they arrive in the morning."

"O yes, we will dress it now. I'll call father." And the young girl danced off to the office, humming a merry tune.—Marion in the meantime, went out to a closet in the entry, and brought in a large baize covering for the centre of the floor. It was green and meant for the foundation of the beautiful show Marion's tree always made. Grace and the Doctor soon came in, and the process of making a Christmas tree commenced in good earnest.

The square of green baize being tacked down, a large stone jar was placed in the middle of it, and in this the tree stood nobly erect. Damp sand was put round the stem till the large green tree stood firmly in its place. A flounce of green chintz round the jar concealed its stony ugliness, and over the top, round the tree, was a soft cushion of moss. It was a large evergreen, reaching almost to the high ceiling, for all the family presents were to be placed upon it. This finished, the process of dressing commenced. From a basket in the corner, Marion drew long strings of bright red holly-berries, threaded like beads upon fine cord. These were festooned in graceful garlands from the boughs of the tree, and while Marion was thus employed, Grace and the Doctor arranged the tiny tapers. This was a delicate task. Long pieces of fine wire were passed through the taper at the bottom, and these clasped over the stem of each branch and twisted together underneath. Great care was taken that there should be a clear space above each wick, that nothing might catch fire. Strings of bright berries, small boquets of paper flowers, strings of beads, tiny flags of gay ribbons, stars and shields of gilt paper, lace bags filled with colored candies, knots of bright ribbons all home-made by Marion's and Grace's skillful fingers, made a brilliant show at a very trifling cost, the basket seeming possessed of unheard of capacities, to judge from the multitude and variety of articles the sisters drew from it. Meantime, upon the wick of each taper the Doctor rubbed with his finger a drop of alcohol, to insure its lighting quickly.—This is a process he would intrust to no one else, for fear the spirit might fall upon some part of the tree not intended to catch fire.

Marion, unconscious that her father's eye followed her in every movement, tried to keep up a cheerful smile, for her sister's sake, yet sometimes a weary sigh would come up from her overcharged heart as the contrast between these gay preparations for festivity and the weight of her own sorrow struck her. At last, all the contents of the basket were on the tree, and then the more important presents were brought down from an upper room.—There were many large articles, seemingly too clumsy for the tree, but Marion passed around them gay-colored ribbons till they formed a basket work, and looped them over the branches till even Hester's work-box looked graceful. Dolls for each of the little girls were seated on the boughs, and a large cart for Eddie, with two horses prancing before it, drove gaily amongst the branches, as if each steed possessed the wings of Pegasus. On the moss beneath the branches Marion placed a set of wooden animals for Eddie, while from the topmost branch was suspended a gilded cage, ready for the canary-bird Dr. Grantley had purchased for the pet-loving Lizzie.

Various mysterious packages, wrapped in paper, and marked Grace, Marion, or Papa, were put aside, that all the delicious mystery of Christmas might be preserved.

At length all was ready, and, carefully locking the doors, the trio went up to their respective rooms.

It was Christmas evening. All the presents were on the tree, and Marion was alone in the back parlor, waiting for the Doctor's return from a professional visit, before she lighted the tree. The children were in the sitting room, and their eager, merry voices came faintly to her as she sat waiting there.

Hark! A voice in the entry. The door of the large closet opened and shut again, and then her father's voice summoned her to open the door.

"Marion," he said, taking her hands in his own, "you have thought for all the others this Christmas evening; I have a gift for you."

She said "Thank you," quietly smiling, yet without much appearance of interest.

"I wish to place it on the tree myself, and then this year I will play lamplighter. You bring the children into the next room."

Dancing feet soon sounded on the stairs, and eager voices shouted, "Merry Christmas," as the little ones followed Marion into the front parlor. It was entirely dark. Standing them in a row, at some distance from the folding-doors, Marion spoke to tell her father all was ready—The doors flew open. The tall tree, one blaze of light, covered with tasty gifts, stood in the middle of the room, and behind it was a figure which Marion at first took for her father; only for a moment.—Dazzled and confused as she was by the sudden blaze of light, a second glance sent a full tide of happiness to her heart.

"My Christmas gift," she said, softly, stepping forward.

"And I claim mine," was the reply, in a deep manly voice, from behind the tree, and Morton Loring came forward to where Marion had paused, awaiting him.

Christmas was surely not a time for quarrels, sanctified, too, as it was to the Doctor and Marion, and Dr. Grantley repaid long years of devotion to himself and his children, by making Marion happy on Christmas.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Col. De Villiers, of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, recently escaped from imprisonment at Richmond, and on Wednesday evening last told his story before a large audience in Cincinnati. He was captured by the Confederates at the skirmish of Scarey creek, in Western Virginia, and was immediately sent to Richmond and put in jail. Jail life not agreeing with his constitution, he made various efforts to escape; and finally succeeded. Here is the narrative.

Being by profession a doctor, Col. De Villiers, when he had sufficiently recovered from a wound, was asked by the hospital doctor to assist, which he consented to do; and he was thus permitted to enjoy more liberty. By good fortune, one day, the commanding general gave the physicians liberty to go into the city several times. They wore, as a distinguished body, a red ribbon, or badge, fixed in their button hole. When he encountered a sentinel, he was challenged and forbidden to pass, on the ground of being a prisoner; the order of the general did not include him. Now, as they called him a French Yankee, he thought he would play them a Yankee trick; so he wrote a note stating that he was included. When he returned to the hospital, the rebel physician said he had been practising deception, and must consequently go back among the prisoners. He was again incarcerated and put in irons. He soon made up his mind however, to escape from there or die. He told Col. Woodruff of his determination to escape, for his time had come. Colonel Woodruff wished him well, and hoped that he would escape. He set about it, and devised a lie and stole, for which he felt assured he would be forgiven. He stole the coat and hat of a secession officer, and in that garb passed the guard.

About six miles from Richmond he was encountered by a guard, and to his challenge replied, "A friend without the countersign." [He had the precaution to lay down the double-barrel shot-gun which he contrived to get before he escaped from Richmond, before he approached this guard. He had, besides, a revolver and a bowie-knife.] Approaching, they asked him where he was from and whither he was going.—He replied, from Richmond to Petersburg. They then asked him why he did not take the railroad, to which he relpied that he had missed the cars. They then took him in custody, and marched, one on each side of him, upon a narrow bridge crossing a stream near at hand. The situation was desperate, but he was determined never to go back to Richmond alive, so, when he got about to the middle of the bridge, he struck to the right and left, knocking one of the guards on one side and the other on the other side, giving them both a good swim! Hence he made his way toward Petersburg, subsisting for three days upon nothing but a few raw beans.

Upon this tramp, for a distance of sixty-five miles, he carried his skiff for crossing rivers (a pine board) upon his shoulder. During his travels he was several times shot at. When he got in the neighborhood of Magruder's forces, his hardest time began. He tried to pass sentinels several times, and at one time was twice shot at in quick succession. He shot too. He did not know whether he hit the two sentinels or not, but they never answered.—But the whole brigade was aroused, and he took to the James river in what he called his skiff, namely, his pine board companion. He landed on the other side in a swamp, recrossing again near Jamestown, where he lost his gun. He had cast away his officer's coat, and it may well be imagined that what remained of his suit was by this time rusty enough. So he took an open course and resolved to ask for work; but, like men in the South, when they ask for work they are told to go into the service. Even the ladies do not look upon a young man unless he is in the service.—Viewed from this test, there were more patriots in the South than in the North; they were all soldiers, old and young.

He hired with a German blacksmith at $1,50 per week, having concluded to remain awhile and learn something of the condition of the rebel forces. He staid a fortnight, observing all the rebel movements. At the expiration of this time he got tired of blacksmithing and wanted to go home. He found a good German Union man, to whom told his story, without reservation, just as he was telling it here to night. This was of great service to him; he led for nine days, the Colonel having adopted another Yankee trick, and made a blind man of himself; he couldn't see, and the German was his guide. Dropping the Yankee French, he became a French subject, and wanted to go back to France, because he could not get any work to do here; and so he told General Huger when he got into his command. This General promised to send him to Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce. The next flag of truce that was sent he accompanied, blind still, and led by his faithful German friend.

GOOD SUGGESTIONS.

We deem it important at this time to publish a number of suggestions in regard to the prevention of fires, which we commend to the attention of housekeepers, tradesmen, manufacturers and others.—They are as follows:

Keep matches in metal boxes, and out of the reach of children.

Wax matches are particularly dangerous, and should be kept out of the way of rats or mice.

Be careful in making fires with shavings and other light kindling.

Do not deposite coal or wood ashes in a wooden vessel, and be sure burning cinders are extinguished before they are deposited.

Never put fire-wood upon the stove to dry.

Never place ashes or a light under a stair-case.

Fill fluid or camphene lamps only by daylight and never near a fire or light.

Do not leave a lamp or candle burning upon the steps of a stairway.

Never leave a candle burning on a bureau or chest.

Always be cautious in extinguishing matches and other lighters before throwing them away.

Never throw a cigar stump upon the floor or into a spit-box containing sawdust, or trash, without being certain that it retains no fire.

After blowing out a candle, never put it away on a shelf or anywhere else, until sure that the snuff has gone entirely out.

A lighted candle ought not to be stuck up against a frame wall, or placed upon any portion of the wood work in a stable, manufactory, shop, or other place.

Never enter a barn or stable at night with an uncovered light.

Ostlers should never smoke pipes about stables.

Never take an open light to examine a gas meter.

Do not put gas or other lights, near curtains.

Never take a light into a closet.

Do not read in bed by candle or lamp-light.

Place glass shades over gas lights in show windows, and do not crowd goods too close to them.

No smoking should ever be permitted in ware-houses, especially where goods are packed or cotton stored.

The principal register of a furnace should always be fastened open.

Stovepipes should be at least four inches from wood-work, and well guarded by tin.

Rags ought never to be stuffed into stove-pipe holes.

Openings in chimney-flues for stove-pipes which are not used, ought always to be securely protected by metallic coverings.

Never close up a place of business in the evening without looking well to the extinguishment of lights, and the proper security of fires.

When retiring to bed at night, always see that there is no danger from your fires, and be sure that the lights are safe.

This is the season of the year when fires are indispensable everywhere, and when the short days and long nights render it necessary to burn lights for many hours.

The above suggestions, if carefully followed, may be the means of preventing numerous fires, and thereby saving thousands of dollars' worth of property, as well as preserving many valuable lives.

☞ A kiss is the first prisoner that escapes when a maiden unlocks her heart to her lover.

Altoona Tribune.

ALTOONA, PA.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1862.

The Mason and Slidell Affair.

Well, we are not to have a ruptnre with England at present. The Trent affair has been amicably adjusted and Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and their clerks, are to be given up to England. We have not time to carefully read all the correspondence, but we can say that it was conducted in a calm and friendly manner. Commander Wilkes did a great thing in arresting Mason and Slidell, and thus for a time preventing them from doing any injury to the cause of the Union, or anything for the Southern Confederacy; but, from the time we read the opinions of the London *Times* upon the seizure, we had an idea of the ground upon which the British Government would base its demand for their delivery, and we had a doubt as to whether Capt. Wilkes did his whole duty in not seizing the Trent and bringing passengers, cargo and vessel into port, and settling the matter in the usual way.

In adjusting the difficulty, our Government claimed that the seizure was not directed by it, and that no insult was intended. Earl Russell, through Lord Lyons, recited the facts of the seizure, as reported to the British Government, asserting that it was considered an aggression and an outrage upon the British flag, and hoped that our Government would, of its own motion, make redress, by liberating the persons seized and making a suitable apology. Mr. Seward's answer corrects Earl Russell's statement in regard to important facts, and discusses the question in a calm, temperate, forcible and statesmanlike manner. The French Secretary of State, through the French Minister at Washington, earnestly urged that our Government should yield to the rational demands of England. Secretary Seward's state paper is drawn up in admirable temper, in complete accordance with diplomatic usage, is tersely, forcibly and elegantly expressed, and, however much the conclusions arrived at will disappoint numbers, must universally be received, *per se*, as one of the ablest and most dignified state paper which has ever emanated from his department. He thoroughly discusses the whole international question raised by the late seizure, as a lawyer and on its legal merits, and the conclusion, which must have been arrived at with great reluctance, is expressed with dignity and without apparent chagrin. If his argument is sound, and the surrender of the four rebels in our possession is in accordance with the law of nations, and more especially with those liberal principles regarding neutrals for which this country has for many years earnestly and consistently contended, the nation will doubtless submit to the decision with as good a grace as possible under the circumstances.

We may be allowed to say that we rejoice that we have honorably escaped, at this time, from a war with so great a naval power as England.—While we have men—in millions, we may say—who are ready and willing to take up arms against this old enemy, we must admit that the arms and ammunition with which to fit them out is not at this moment at our command, although it would take but a short time to get all things in readiness.

England has taken advantage of our present distracted condition, and plainly shown that she is not our friend. For the present it is our best policy to keep free from all foreign complications. Let us, once and forever, crush the spirit of rebellion in our own land, and then we shall be able to attend to and resist the arrogant demands of a jealous and twice-whipped enemy. Let England boast now, if she will; our cause will not suffer by delay; and the day may not be far distant when she will be paid with interest. It is sufficient for us to know that in surrendering the arch-traitors—Mason and Slidell—our honor as a nation has not been compromised, and that such action on our part was urged by other great and respectable powers. Let the traitors go; their pinions have been clipped, and we have now no fears that they can do us injury abroad. Their plans are known and can be overthrown. May they never again set foot on American soil, is our ardent prayer.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENT.—All the banks in the Eastern cities suspended specie payment on or about the first of January, and, as a consequence, nearly all country banks will be compelled to do the same. If we are rightly informed this suspension is not the result of any weakness on the part of the banks, but to better enable them to furnish the government with specie to meet its liabilities. As a general thing the banks of the country never were in better condition, and although this action may subject business men to a little inconvenience for a time, they should submit to it quietly in order that the credit of the government may be fully sustained.

☞ The *Student and Schoolmate*, published by Galen James & Co., 15 Cornhill, Boston, is one of the best publications which parents can place in the hands of their children, and would be a most fitting New Year's present. It contains much that will interest, amuse and instruct the young, and is furnished at such a low price, $1,00 per annum, that it comes within the reach of all. To clubs 10 copies are furnished for $6,00, or 50 copies for $25,60. If a number of our boys and girls were to canvass a little they might easily raise a club of fifty in this place.

TRULY A COMPLIMENT.—The *Philadelphia Evening Journal*, a few days since, in referring to the approaching session of the Legislature of this State and the organization of the Senate, paid the following well merited compliment to the Senator from this district:

The selection of Hon. Louis W. Hall, of Blair county, as speaker appears to be generally conceded. He is unquestionably a gentleman of ability; [illegible] in his manners, and, as a rare [illegible] in these degenerate days, his unswerving integrity is acknowledged by men of all parties.

Our Army Correspondence.

ON BOARD U. S. STEAMER ILLINOIS,
Off Hilton Head, S. C., Dec. 10th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I suppose your readers are all aware of the fact that the destination of the 76th Regiment P. V., was Port Royal, S. C. At all events, such was the case; and, on Thursday last, the regiment, which had for two weeks past been encamped at Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, went on board the steam transport Illinois, to proceed to Port Royal. The embarkation was conducted slowly, but in good order. All the baggage had to be taken on board a small steamer and conveyed to the Illinois, which lay out in the centre of the stream. After the baggage was all shipped, the troops began to embark, and by 8 P. M. the whole regiment, together with three companies of Col. Welsh's 45th Regt. P. V., were safely quartered on board. The men were all supplied with bunks—each company being quartered by itself. The Illinois is a splendid steamer; she was built for the California trade, but is now in the employ of the Government. She is 293 feet long by 42 in width, and, when loaded, draws 18 feet of water. She has ample accommodations for 1500 men, and has arrangements for cooking for the same number. All things being in readiness on Friday morning, the anchor was weighed, and by 9 A. M. we were slowly steaming out of Hampton Roads. By 2 P. M. we had cleared the Capes and were fairly out on the broad at Atlantic. By sunset we were entirely out of sight of land, and for the first time viewed a sunset at sea. All that has ever been written about the beauties of such a scene falls far short of reality. The same beautiful spectacle was witnessed the next morning at sunrise, and was viewed by all on board, with mingled wonder and admiration. On Friday night we were hailed by the U. S. gunboat Monticello, bound for Hampton Roads. Nothing worthy of note occurred until we arrived off Hilton Head. The ocean remained comparatively smooth during our voyage, and very few cases of sea-sickness occurred, which is much to be wondered at, as many of those on board had never been on salt water before. On Sunday evening we arrived off Hilton Head and endeavored to pass up the Channel. After going about a mile, we ran aground in 18 feet of water; and then commenced a series of very unpleasant thumping and bumping which rendered the vessel anything but comfortable.—This really dangerous state of affairs lasted until 10 P. M. when the vessel was finally gotten off and anchored in 24 feet of water. On Monday morning the anchors were raised and we stood up the channel. By noon we anchored safely opposite Fort Walker, where we are at the present time. We have not received orders to go ashore, but expect them to-day. The members of Captain Wayne's Company are all well and in fine spirits. It is now time for the mail to close, and I will end this hastily written letter by suggesting to all who have friends in the 76th to enclose a few postage-stamps in each letter they may write, as it is almost impossible to get them here. Excuse the haste with which this letter is written, as it is no easy task to write a corrected letter on board a vessel containing 1100 persons.

KEYSTONE.

HILTON HEAD, S. C.,
December 18th, 1861.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I again seat myself to give you a few notes of our doings on this sandy island. In my last I described to you our trip from Fortress Monroe until the time when we cast anchor in the harbor of Port Royal.

After remaining on board the Illinois until Wednesday morning, we went on shore, effecting our landing in surf-boats, which carried us smoothly and pleasantly to the beach. On reaching the shore we were rather unfavorably impressed with the appearance of things generally. Before us was a gently sloping beach, on which the surf was constantly dashing, and beyond it a steep bank of sand about ten feet high. On that part of the beach which was unswept by the surf, numbers of men were rapidly passing backward and forward, teams rushing along, drivers shouting, boatmen swearing, and occasionally an officer riding on a diminutive looking animal which was called a "seecsh horse," but which we could scarcely refrain from looking upon as an *overgrown rat!* All sorts of work seemed to be going on. Here was a party filling old barrels with sand, and sinking them on the prolongation of a rude looking wharf which was being rapidly extended into the stream. By the way, there are at present two of the "old whalers," of which so much has been said in the papers, lying in the harbor, which are intended to be sunk in the water, and on them the end of the wharf is to rest. When our regiment was all landed we shouldered our knapsacks and marched off to our camping-ground, which was nearly a mile from the place of landing.

It is not necessary that I should repeat to you all that occurred in the next two days; suffice it to say that we finally succeeded in getting comfortably quartered in the sand. Hilton Head Island, on which we are located, is a low, sandy tract, being one of the many sea-coast islands on which the famous "sea-island cotton" is grown. It is about 17 miles long and 8 miles wide. On the Northern end of it is Fort Walker, which was captured by our fleet. The Fort has now been put in good condition; several new guns have been mounted, and everything put in admirable working order. It is now garrisoned by a Rhode Island regiment, which is being constantly drilled in the use and handling of the heavy guns. In the meantime, large working parties have been detailed from the different regiments to erect other fortifications which are now in progress of construction. They consist of a continuous line of earthworks, which extend from a point about a mile from Fort Walker to the Southward, in a semi-circular direction across the island, to a point on Broad river about the same distance North-Westward from the Fort. They are very heavy—for the most part consisting of an embankment about twelve feet high, protected on the outside by a ditch eight feet deep and twelve feet wide. On the outside of the ditch is another embankment much lower than the first, and sloping gradually backward so that it can be raked at all points by the fire of the heavy guns which are being placed on the parapet of the main embankment. When these works are completed and the new guns which are now here are mounted, it will not be an easy point to capture. The main depots for provisions and ammunition for the troops acting on the Southern coast, are all being erected inside of this entrenchment, and it seems to be the purpose of the Government to make this a permanent, fortified post. This becomes more evident from the fact that many of the vessels of the "stone fleet" are being sunk in the channels leading to Charleston and Savannah, by which those harbors will be forever rendered useless for commercial purposes. This harbor has many advantages over those mentioned, having a greater depth of water at low tide, is easier of access, affords a safer refuge from storm, and is more in the centre of the great cotton producing portion of the South. Arrangements have already been made to have the cotton which has been left by the planters, in their haste to get away from the "Yankees," properly secured and prepared for shipment. Thousands, I may safely say millions, of dollars worth of cotton can be collected within forty miles of this port, and the most of it is already in the hands of the Government. Even on this island there are acres upon acres of cotton yet remaining unpicked. The entrenchments, upon which five hundred men of our regiment work daily, runs directly through an extensive cotton-field, and Gen. Vicles' whole brigade is encamped in a field from which the cotton had not been picked, and the crop of which is now almost entirely destroyed.

The health of our regiment is very good, and the men all seem delighted with their position.—The weather is very warm, and we can hardly realize that while our friends at home are enjoying their sleigh-rides, or sitting around their comfortable firesides, with the wind whistling fiercely around them, we hardly ever require a coat or feel a blast of cold air. In fact, the days are what we would call hot, for, in the middle of the day, it requires but little exercise to makes us perspire freely.

I wish you could be here and see a specimen of the full-blooded African, such as we see here every day. They come into camp with their heads and feet bare—indeed, I think some of them would not know what a pair of shoes or a hat is for! It is amusing to hear them describe the bombardment of Fort Walker. One of them, when asked about it, said: "De hard balls didn't matter, but when de checkered boat (the Wabash) came up an' trow'd dem rotten balls, (shells,) massa couldn't stan' it an' had to run!" These negroes bring in great hoe-cakes, and a kind of cake made of sweet potatoes and corn, which is very palatable but awful black. They also bring us fine sweet potatoes and splendid oysters; so you may imagine we live well. Sweet potatoes are as plenty here as Irish potatoes are at home.

I believe we can claim to be the only regiment which has passed South of the Potomac without being armed. In fact, when we first landed, we were called "the harmless Seventy-Sixth!" But the tune is changed now. Since we came here we have received our arms. They are splendid Enfield rifles, with the thrust bayonet, and with sights arranged for from one to nine hundred yards.

Palmetto trees abound, and great quantities of sweet-brier, out of which pipes are made, can be gathered anywhere on the island. Almost every man in the regiment has his sweet-brier pipe, made from the natural root.

We have not received a mail since we have been on the island, and many of us are anxious to hear from home. Let this remark stimulate our friends to write often; and, if they do, they will have the pleasure of knowing that they thereby remove one of the greatest anxieties with which the mind of a soldier far from home is burdened. More anon.

KEYSTONE.

U. S. ARMY, *near Falls Village, Va.*,
December 22d, 1861.

MESSRS. MCCRUM & DERN:—*Gentlemen*—The holidays are fast approaching, and how little do many of us—soldiers especially—heed the fact that ere another Christmas holiday or New Year's festivity rolls around, bringing with it happiness and comfort to some, and privation and misery to many others, many of us, now in the prime and full vigor of health, may be called forth to try the stern realities of a future state! Yes, gentlemen, this is a fact truthfully apparent to the minds of all, and yet how few there are who pause, for even a moment, amid the busy cares of life, to contemplate the fearful realities of after death! But these are thoughts not in consonance with the life of a soldier; and, as I inherit and hope I merit that title, I shall cease writing in such a strain.

We are still enveloped in the somewhat usual monotony of camp life—occasionally relieved, however, from this monotonous stupor by stirring reports and rumors from abroad, all of which contribute their share, and make up the life of the soldier. Since we have received our Zouave dress, our time has generally been employed in fixing up and arranging our camp. From the small square tent we have changed to the large round one, of French manufacture. You must remember, gentlemen, that we are now a French regiment, doing everything according to the French style.—These tents are arranged so as to contain sixteen men—allowing six tents for each company, besides two for the officers. A pole stands in the centre, around which are suspended the guns and belts. At the top there is a ventilator, and at each side a door. They are sufficiently large to contain sixteen men, yet they wofully lack the comfort and convenience of the smaller ones. Before the change we enjoyed the comfort of a warm fire to each tent, but now we must endure the cold as best we may. It is, indeed, a sorry change to your humble servant. We have very tastefully arranged our camp by erecting arches covered with evergreen, and planting pine trees in and about the entire camp. The encampment is so arranged that a street about 18 feet wide is formed between two companies; and at the end of each street an arch is erected, with the letter of the company tastefully arranged in the centre. Companies L and M are situated in the front of the camp, on a line parallel with it, and about 150 feet from the rest of the camp. This interval is handsomely decorated with pines, and here the regiment is formed in line previous to our departure for drill, and on dress parade. Taken altogether, I think we have the most tastefully arranged camp on this side of the Potomac.

On Saturday last, the 18th inst., our regiment went out to Hall's Hill, and participated in a grand review of Gen. Porter's Division, on which occasion the 62d and 83d Pennsylvania regiments were each presented with a beautiful banner. The presentation, I am told, was made by Hon S. Cameron, and briefly yet eloquently responded to by Colonel Black. The different regiments turned out largely and presented a fine appearance. The bold 62d, under Col. Black, were highly complimented while passing in review before the General. As we passed by him he looked calmly and apparently interestedly upon the regiment, then turning to one of his aids, remarked—"There goes a solid regiment!" And I have been told by several who were standing among the crowd of spectators, that Col. Black's regiment was the subject of universal admiration. I think we were well tried that day, too, for we were engaged on that field during the entire day—only returning to camp after dark in the evening. I have heretofore endeavored to refrain from self-praise, but really I feel that justice demands of me to say that Company M (notwithstanding the adverse circumstances under which they labored on this occasion,) acquitted themselves admirably. Our first officers have been unwell for some time past, but at the review they appeared to excellent advantage, inspiring us all with renewed vigor and a determination to succeed; and we did succeed, to the evident satisfaction of every man in the ranks—receiving the compliments of the assembled multitude of spectators, and, above all, the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief!

Well, gentlemen, we still remain in a state of "masterly inactivity," so far as relates to connection with the enemy. Our only hope of a collision with them is the prospect afforded us while engaged on picket. Our turn for this duty came around a few days ago, but in consequence of the flag presentation it was deferred, and now I suppose we will spend our Christmas on the frontiers, engaged in the important duty of watching some of Jeff Davis' minions. It seems that the rebels dare not present a full front, and we can only depend upon circumstances to effect an encounter with them. More anon.

Yours respectfully, BLAIN.

ON PICKET, 5 miles from Camp,
December 25th, 1861.

GENTLEMEN:—Well, here we are, this bright Christmas morning, enjoying ourselves as only a picket-guard can. It is not so bad either, when we take into consideration the fact that many a man, as good and patriotic as any of us, often had no better. Here we have nice wheat bread—that is, some of us—and others have large square crackers. The most of us have some meat—cold boiled beef—and coffee. Said coffee is either hot or cold—altogether suited to our fastidious tastes; neither is it sufficiently strong to effect our nervous system. Should it unfortunately exceed in strength to suit a more temperate member of our company, he is aware of his privilege to introduce a sufficient quantity of the *aequius* fluid which courses along the bottom of the hill. Then, by way of a Christmas dinner, we have an ample sufficiency of bread and crackers, with a little coffee, or plenty of water. This, gentlemen, constitutes *our* Christmas entertainment, besides dodging and stopping rebel bullets—but this, you may rest assured, is extremely rare.

Who of us, one year ago, would for a moment have entertained the thought that on the 25th day of December, 1861, we should be enjoying such chilling entertainment in the wilds of Virginia? But such is life, truthfully portraying the following from Shakspeare's Hamlet:

"Now let the stricken deer go weep,
The heart ungalled play,
For some must laugh while others weep;
So runs the world away."

Perhaps the quotation is not strictly correct, but I am sure the sentiment is. Taken altogether, our situation here is somewhat interesting—being a slight improvement on the usual monotony of the camp. Our company is stationed, by way of reserve, at an old dilapidated house, which was formerly occupied by a *Craven* Ashford, who, on the breaking out of the war, entered the rebel service, leaving an old negro and negress, with five pickaninnies. We keep close watch over *them*, deploying the rest out along the usual picket line, relieving them every two hours. Your humble servant is engaged in the laudable occupation of keeping close watch over the movements of a family consisting of one man and three ladies.—The corporal who has just relieved me, says one (the youngest) is pretty; but you know, gentlemen, tastes differ widely sometimes, and so it is in this instance. Yours, &c., BLAIN.

RELEASE OF MASON & SLIDELL.—A dispatch from Boston, dated January 1st, 1862, says: The steam-tug Starlight left Fort Warren at eleven o'clock this morning, with Mason and Slidell and their secretaries, for Provincetown, where they will be transferred to the British war-steamer, Rinaldo, now lying there. The commander of this vessel says he has been ordered to remain there; and he is, accordingly, preparing to make himself at home. The vessel carries sixteen guns, and arrived at Provincetown on Tuesday night last.

THE BATTLE OF DRAINESVILLE.—Gen. McCall Gen. Ord, Lieut. Col. Kane, and Capt. Easton, have all handed in official reports of the late battle. McCall regrets that the list of wounded is greater than first reported, and puts down our loss at seven killed, sixty-one wounded, including one Lieutenant and four captains, and three missing. The enemy's loss he puts down, at the lowest estimate, as ninety left dead on the field.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.—*Otterville, Mo.*, Dec. 31.—One of our men, captured by the rebels near Clinton, and carried to Springfield, has just returned, having left that place on Christmas. He says Gen. Price, with 8,000 men, had taken all the houses in Springfield for the use of his troops, turning women and children into the streets. He had unloaded his wagons, and was preparing for a long stay.

The people of Arkansas had refused to allow Price to enter that State with any other troops than those regularly enlisted in the Confederate service. His force included only 1500 men so enrolled. The country about Springfield was full of men returning from Price's army, who said if they were permitted to return home and take the oath of allegiance, Price would be left with only his regular Confederate troops.

Since General Pope's rapid operations of last week, there is quiet in all the region between the Missouri and Osage rivers. Not a rumor of rebel camps or squads has been heard.

HEAVY ORDNANCE ORDERED.—On Tuesday an order went from the Ordnance Department to the three largest cannon founderies in the country—the Fort Pitt in Pittsburg, and Alger's in Boston—to manufacture, to their utmost capacity, 10 inch columbiads for the next twelve months. Their present make would in that time yeild eighteen hundred guns. Contracts for immense quantities of small ordnance, arms, and shot, and shells have also recently been made.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS IN PORTLAND.—Permission has been given in a very courteous manner, to pass the British troops through Maine into Canada. As the navigation of the St. Lawrence is closed, and the transport of troops inland from Halifax to Canada, in midwinter, would be expensive, tedious, and hazardous, England will appreciate this courtesy as one of extraordinary importance.

The Victory at Drainesville.

Gallant Conduct of the Men of Pennsylvania.

General McCall, learning that a rebel squad of about one hundred cavalry were foraging around near Difficult creek, and coming within four miles of his line, he determined to capture them or drive them off, and at the same time secure a quantity of forage belonging to some noted rebels at Drainesville.

On Friday night he ordered out General Ord's Brigade, with one day's rations to start at daylight. He also took Easton's battery and four squadrons of cavalry and forty-five wagons in charge of Capt. Hall. He started them on with instructions to secure the forage, and after they left he heard that there were some rebels near Herndon's station, on the milroad, who might give them trouble, and knowing General Ord's disposition for fighting so well, he ordered out General Reynolds' Brigade, as a reserve, on the turnpike, and with his staff galloped on towards Drainesville.

In the meantime, General Ord had marched to Drainesville, and with his troops in the following order:—Advance guard, Kane Rifles, Easton's battery, four squadrons of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, with the Tenth, Sixth and Twelfth Regiments. The regiments were about one hundred rods apart, and as the skirmishers of the Ninth were scouring the woods this side of Drainesville, as their regiment was entering the village they found the rebels secreted in the woods. Loose firing at once commenced. It was now about half-past one, P. M.

Gen. Ord, who was in advance, at once rode to the spot where the firing commenced, and drew up his troops in line of battle. Easton's battery took up their position in front of Thorn's house, and Companies A and N of the Kane Rifles were deployed down the road running to Centreville.—When about five hundred yards down seven squadrons of Stuart's Cavalry galloped from one field to another in front, as though they were retreating, fearing we were coming down on them in force.

The Rifles halted for fear of being entrapped, when bang went a cannon in front, not a hundred yards off, and a shot from a rifled cannon whizzed over their heads and took the top off a house where Easton's battery was located. The Rifles dropped down on their faces, and the Kentucky riflemen opened a volley upon them. They fell back and were reinforced by other of their companies and then opened a firing whenever they could see a chance.

Easton now opened on them with three guns—twenty-four and one twelve—sending his other round to the hill to keep them from out-flanking them. Their six guns were then pouring out incessant fire, and the Sixth Regiment on his right were firing rapidly at the edge of the woods, where the rebels were concealed in thick vines. The rebel cannon shot nearly all went over their heads.

When the position of the rebel battery was found out pretty certain, Easton let drive, and his third shell exploded in the caisson of the rebels, which went off with a terrible noise. Just then Gen. McCall and his staff rode up, and he took command. He complimented Gen. Ord on the disposition of the forces, and then proceeded to give orders.

One of the regiments was disposed to fall back out of the field in which they had been placed to get under cover, *a la* rebels. General McCall rode up flourishing his sword, and cried out to them to "Forward, boys! stand your ground." The rebels now saw their chance, and down from the extreme left came a regiment in light blue overcoats, with the Stars and Stripes waving over them.

One of the officers cried out, "Do not shoot, we are Bucktails." Our men consequently reserved their fire, until one of the officers cried out "it's a lie, give them h—l, boys." Before the word died away, however, the rebels fired and started for cover. Our troops gave them a volley with fearful effect, their balls nearly all passed over the heads of our men.

The artillery were now throwing their shells into the woods. The rebels had ceased firing from their battery, and were trying to get their men to make a charge but without success. The hail of lead which now rained was terrible. "Charge bayonets on 'em, boys!" cried General McCall, and his aids galloped around with orders to move onward.

The General, Ord, and his aids, were at the head of his column and charged in the following order:

The 9th Pennsylvania Reserve Regiment, Col. Jackson; Kane Rifles, Lieutenant Colonel Kane; and a part of the Sixth Regiment in reserve, with the Tenth and Twelfth Regiments on both wings.

On they went, plunged into the woods, and the rebels fled. They fired as fast as they could load, and in forty-five minutes from the time the rebels opened fire on us they were in full retreat. Down went guns, rifles, overcoats, and every thing that would encounter their running.

The woods presented a fearful spectacle, dead and dying lying in heaps, and mangled bodies of horses being side by side with their riders. Near the ruins of the battery were seven horses and thirteen men piled up together. The groans of dying men and shrieks of the wounded were fearful and terrific. Blended with them were the shouts of our victorious soldiers. The men stopped to select some trophies, including swords, officers' caps, belts, money, &c.

General McCall determined to keep up the retreat and followed the enemy for a mile with part of the two regiments, including in all about seventeen hundred men. In the road and fields were wagon loads of clothes and muskets.

The rout of the enemy was total and complete, and was more disastrous and disgraceful to them than any that we have known in the whole war.

Two officers were selected to count the dead bodies of the rebels lying in their tracks. The principal portion of the killed were around the position of their battery and in the route of their retreat, they being *shot in the back*.

One officer counted over a hundred dead bodies.

All their wounded who could walk or run got away, as well as most of their wounded in the early part of the fight.

The distance between the two batteries was about six hundred yards. The rebels lost nine horses from their battery. Captain Easton fired, in the very short time during which the engagement continued, nearly two hundred shell, and had only thirty-six men to man his guns, not one of whom was lost. His horses stood fire with as much composure as though they had been old veterans.

The Rebel forces consisted of seven companies of Stuart's Cavalry; Cutt's Battery of four guns; Tenth Alabama, Colonel J. H. Forney; First Kentucky, Colonel Taylor, (killed)—seven hundred—the Sixth South Carolina and one North Carolina Regiment. The South Carolina Regiment has been at a station on the Leesburg Railroad for a day or two. It was them who first opened upon us, and they were the first to run.

Two caissons were left in the field, and we, not having horses to bring them in, had to cut them up with axes. The boxes were, however, brought away by Captain Easton, who now has them in camp. We learn from one of the rebel prisoners that the battery was Captain Cutts' Georgia battery, and they had one sixteen-pounder Parrott and three twenty-four pound howitzers.

The Kentucky men say that there is much dissatisfaction in their regiment, and declare they want to go home at the earliest moment. They say that theirs is the only regiment from Kentucky in the army of the Potomac. They left Centreville about three A. M. on Friday morning with the Alabama battery, cavalry, and one other regiment in the rear.

An officer stated that Gen. Johnston had left Centreville with ten thousand men, and come on four miles, where he waited to hear the result.—These men were but ten miles off during the engagement.

Easton's battery was raised about Chambersburg, by Captain Charles Campbell, who was afterwards chosen Colonel, and they deserve great praise for the cool and unflinching manner in which they fired, and for the deadly aim with which each piece was fired.

This was merely a small expidition of General McCall's, sent out without the knowledge of Gen. McClellan. When he heard of it, he rode over to Miner's Hill, and got a large force under marching orders. Gen. Hancock's brigade was ordered out, Gen. Meade's brigade left camp at Tenallytown about two p. m. and marched within two miles of the field, when orders came to return.

Their confidence now in their leaders is unbounded; and should General McCall ever lead them will follow without faltering, even though they were walking into their graves. This is the first victory we have won on the Potomac for the rapidity with which it was executed and the completeness of the victory, without any loss of life compared to that of the enemy; and too much praise cannot be accorded to the officers for the management, and the men for executing the commands.

If the rebel loss is as great in wounded as it is in dead, it is over four hundred in killed and wounded. The proportion is always four or five to one killed, and we know of about a hundred killed.

Later News from Europe.

Continued Warlike Preparations.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamer *Etna* arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, with dates by telegraph from London to the 19th.

The message of President Lincoln claimed great attention notwithstanding that the feeling was deeply engrossed with the death of Prince Albert. The silence of the President's message on the Trent affair was the subject of much conjecture and comment. It was generally regarded as a loop-hole for escape, and gave some hopes of peace, although the general construction was warlike.

The London *Times* says that nothing can be more ungracious than the President's treatment of foreign Powers for their forbearance. A gracious and courteous acknowledgment was due. The *Times* also devotes an article to the report of the Secretary of the Navy, which it treats with ridicule and denounces as an unparalleled crime the project of blocking up ports by sunken vessels.

The *Post* treats the message as undeniably warlike, and, although remarking on the silence relative to the *Trent* affair, says it was scarcely within the ordinary scope of a message. It also charges the President with ingratitude in dealing with the maritime Powers. In the same article it says that the despatch to Lord Lyons was simple and final—it is an ultimatum in itself.

The *Daily News* considers the silence on the *Trent* affair an abdication of prudence and caution and favorable to peace. It is pleased to believe that the President desired to hold himself free to speak at an appropriate time. It nevertheless complains of the President's silence, and of the little credit he gives to foreign Governments.

The *Star* justifies the silence relative to the *Trent*, and praises the clearness, force, and dignity of the message.

The *Herald* takes quite a contrary view, and fears that peace is almost hopeless. The vote of thanks by Congress it regards as an insult to England.

The warlike preparations are continued. The *Persia* took out nearly 1,200 troops. The Grenadier and Scots' Fusilier Guards would embark immediately. All the disposable vessels in the Mediterranean were assembling at Gibraltar, to be ready for immediate departure. Admiral Dacres has been appointed second in command to Admiral Milne.

The war risks at Lloyd's were active and advancing.

Parliament meet about the middle of January.

The death of Prince Albert had caused a most profound sensation. There is great sympathy for the Queen, who bore the bereavement with much fortitude. The warmest eulogiums are passed upon the Prince.

Strong tokens of sympathy are tendered from the French and other continental courts, many of which went immediately into mourning.

Lord Palmerston has been ill from gout, but was better.

The *Asia's* news was generally regarded at Paris as unfavorable for peace. The leading journals continue to advocate French neutrality.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A rumor was current in Paris yesterday that the French Government had sent a note to Russia, Prussia, and Austria suggesting a common mediation of the great Powers between England and America. The *Herald's* correspondent observes that the tender of such mediation would be a menace, and be rejected on that very ground.

The Efficiency of Rifled Cannon.

Col. Brown, in his report of the attack by Fort Pickens upon the rebel batteries, says that Fort Pickens at the conclusion of the fight is in every respect, save the disabling of one gun carriage and the loss of service of six men, as efficient as it was at the commencement of the combat. He silenced McRea and one or two other batteries, and reduced the fire of Barrancas, besides destroying the town of Warrington and injuring the rebel steamers. The conclusions he comes to from the bombardment are that brick or stone walls, at a distance of 2,000 to 3,000 yards, cannot be seriously injured by the most efficient guns, unless rifled.—That shell and shot cannot fire a slate roof building, and are not to be depended upon at all for firing wooden buildings, unless the shells are filled with incendiary composition; that sandbags are great protection to life, that small gun-boats, drawing six feet of water and armed with rifled guns are of more service than a forty-gun ship, and that parrot's rifled gun is much better than James'. This efficiency of rifled guns over smooth bore has been demonstrated repeatedly, and every vessel in the service ought to be provided with some of these weapons. The moment the rebels at Fort McRea got their rifled guns to bear upon the Richmond, she had to abandon the contest or be cut to pieces. If she had been supplied with the same kind of ordnance she would have done much more mischief. All the new gun-boats, we believe, are supplied with rifled cannon, which will make them more formidable in any future operations against the rebel fortifications.

Shipments of Arms from Europe.

The Hamburg steamer Tuctonia, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, brought over seventy-five thousand stand of arms, principally rifles for the government. The arms are of various kinds: a few of them are old muskets, but nearly all are new and excellent. The largest proportion of this shipment was procured in Austria. The arms are consigned to many different houses.

The steamship Hansa, of the Bremen line, also brings to this port a cargo quite as large—a portion of them from France and England.

The steamer Damascus recently from Liverpool, is now discharging a quantity of arms and lead.—Of the former there are only a few thousand stand—less than five; but there are one hundred casks of ingot lead, each cask weighing fourteen to fifteen hundred pounds.

It is estimated that nearly a quarter of a million stand of arms have been brought to this country during the last four months by the Hamburg line of steamships. Besides these, a large amount of war material, including infantry and infantry equipments, have been imported from Europe.

The Bremen line, which has kept up a monthly communication, has of course, though some of the cargoes have been very large, brought a less number. But during the four or five months past, it has undoubtedly brought a hundred and fifty thousand stand, besides equipments.

A NEW CURE.—A singular addition to chiropodic science has been made in the Guthrie Gray regiment, in service in Western Virginia, where they were for weeks at a time with wet feet.—Their feet had been so thoroughly soaked that every corn and bunion in the regiment was killed. We mention this curious fact for the benefit of those troubled in this manner, and hope that every man so afflicted will immediately enlist.

☞ It is estimated by the packages received by Adams' Express and through other sources, that at least five thousand *roasted turkeys* were sent to the soldiers of the Potomac during the holidays.

Altoona Tribune.

LOCAL ITEMS.

NEW YEAR'S GREETING.—Good morning, kind patrons, we hope one and all of you enjoyed a happy New Year. We did not tell you that we intended to pass you by last week, and we think that it will require but a glance to ascertain why we did so. How do you like our new dress? We will allow each one to form his own opinion, but must be permitted to say for ourselves that we think it decidedly neat and pretty hard to beat in the interior of the State. In typographical neatness we feel sure that we are not excelled. As to our claims to superiority in other respects we will say nothing. Our readers are the proper judges, and with them we rest our case; besides, we know that editors are jealous as well as modest, and that each one has his own opinion about the merits of his compositions and selections and we are disposed to accord to others all that we claim for ourselves.

It is now six years since the senior editor assisted is issuing the first number of the *Altoona Tribune*. The first two years of its existence was maintained with pecuniary loss to the proprietors, occasioned partly by the failure of a similar enterprise, a few months previous, which destroyed the confidence of the public, and partly by the rascality of patrons. Notwithstanding these reverses we kept the paper up, firmly believing that if we could convince the public that it was a permanent institution of the place we should be enabled to build up such an establishment as the business of the town demanded, and that our paper would eventually fully remunerate us. In these expectations we have not been disappointed, although our subscription list is not as large as it should be. It might easily be more than doubled in the town and country, were our friends to lend us a helping hand, and now that we have done all we can to give them a neat and readable paper we hope they will, in return, give us their assistance in the way of extending our circulation.

In the future we mean to give more attention to the different departments of our paper, and thereby make it more acceptable to our readers. Circumstances over which we had no control have heretofore prevented us from making the *Tribune* what we desired, and what it should be. As it was, we were not behind our cotemporaries in the way of late news, but we did lack in the way of local matter, which, in our opinion, is the life of a country paper. Our readers want home news and we mean to give them all we can get hereafter. Our army correspondents are equal to the task they have undertaken, and we hope to have letters regularly from each of them, although, as most of our readers know, it is difficult for them to keep up a regular correspondence.

We have fitted up our job office with another invoice of new display type, and venture the assertion that we can now get up as neat a job as nine-tenths of the city offices. Having a ruling machine on which to execute all kinds of ruling, we are prepared to get up blanks of every description, and blank books, in the very neatest style.—Our specimens will speak for themselves. Call and examine.

DEATH ON A RAILWAY TRAIN.—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, of Monday last, contains the following notice of a death which occurred in the sleeping car attached to the Express Train which passed through this place on Saturday morning last: The deceased, it appears, got on the train at Jersey City, on Friday afternoon, and took a berth in the sleeping car, and soon afterwards retired for the night. Nothing more was seen of him till Saturday morning, when he was discovered lying dead in his berth. Neither the passengers nor the officers of the train knew anything about the deceased, but the body, on its arrival here, was identified as that of George Arnold, a resident of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, Penn'a, who was employed as a traveling agent for a New York firm. He was on his way home at the time of his death, and at the very moment his lifeless remains reached Latrobe, his wife was on the platform awaiting his arrival. It was not ascertained from what the deceased had died.

☞ Printers always live in hope, though, unfortunately, they often die in despair. They hope that their delinquent patrons will pay up some day, and they sometimes hope for a seat in the Halls of our State or National Legislatures, and some have even aspired to the Presidency of the United States. Their aims are high, and we believe that they more frequently hit their mark than any others. What we aspire to is of no consequence at present. What we hoped for was a turkey for our New Year's dinner. Whether our aspirations shall ever be reached we do not know, but our hope has been realized, for, on Tuesday afternoon last, we were the recipients of two fine young turkeys, the donation of a friend who, for the time, wishes to remain incognito to us. Whoever he may be he has a heart in the right place, and our desire is that whatever he shall put his hand to may prosper, and that he may live long and realize all of the pleasures and honors of this life.

NEW DENTAL PREPARATION.—We have been shown a couple of set of teeth put up by Dr. Bittner, of this place, on what is termed a Corelite base, a new discovery, said to be superior to anything yet discovered, and if there is anything in appearances, it certainly is superior to all others. Many who have used the gold and silver plate are discarding them and having dentures put up on the Corelite base. The material, before being vulcanized, is soft and pliable, enabling the dentist to take a more perfect impression of the mouth. After being vulcanized it is hard as steel, and from the fact that there is no metalic substance in it, it is free from all galvanic action and all unpleasant tastes. All those who contemplate renewing their teeth or intend having artificial ones inserted should call and examine Dr. B.'s new preparation.

HUNTING DONE.—The hunting season has closed. The time for shooting deer, pheasants, and partridges expired yesterday, and we earnestly hope that no one will further molest such game, or break the law, this season. Deer hunters have not been very successful this fall, perhaps for want of snow. We have seen but few brought into this place, this season—perhaps not one to every ten brought in last year. If there has not been more than that proportion killed, such game will be abundant next year. The birds have suffered most. Bob White's family has been completely thinned out.

THE NIGHT AFTER CHRISTMAS.—The following is an amusing parody upon Clement Moore's unequalled "Night *before* Christmas:"

'Twas the night after Christmas, when all through the house,
Every soul was abed, and as still as a mouse;
The stockings, so lately St. Nicholas' care,
Were emptied of all that was eatable there.
The darlings had duly been tuck'd in their beds,
With very full stomachs and pains in their heads.
I was dozing away in my new cotton cap,
And Nancy was rather far gone in a nap,
When out in the nursery there arose such a clatter,
I sprang from my sleep, crying, "what is the matter"
I flew to each bedside, still half in a doze,
Tore open the curtains, and threw off the clothes,
While the light of the taper served clearly to show
The piteous plight of those objects below;
For what to the father's fond eye should appear,
But the little pale faces of each sick little dear.
For each pet that had crammed itself full as a tick,
I knew in a moment now felt like Old Nick.
Their pulses were rapid; their breathings the same;
What their stomachs rejected I'll mention by nâme—
Now turkey, now stuffing, plum pudding, of course,
And custards, and crullers, and cranberry sauce,
Before outraged Nature all sent to the will;
Yes, lollypops, flapdoodle, dinner and all.
Like pellets which urchins from pop guns let fly,
Went figs, nuts and raisins, jams, jelly and pie,
Till each error of diet was brought to my view,
To the shame of mamma and Santa Claus too.
I turned from the sight to my bedroom stepped back,
And brought out a vial marked "Pulv Ipecac;"
When my Nancy exclaimed—for their sufferings shocked her—
"Don't you think you had better, love, run for the Doctor?"
I ran and was scarcely back under my roof,
When I heard the sharp clatter of old Jalap's hoof;
I might say that I had hardly turned me round,
When the Doctor came into the room with a bound.
He was covered with mud from his head to his foot,
And the suit he had on was his very best suit,
He had hardly had time to put *that* on his back,
And he looked like Falstaff half fuddled with sack,
His eyes how they twinkled! And the Doctor got merry?
His cheeks looked like *Port* and his breath smelt of *Sherry*;
He hadn't been shaved for a fortnight or so,
And the beard on his chin wasn't white as the snow.
But inspecting their tongues, in despite of their teeth,
And drawing his watch from his waistcoat beneath—
He felt of each pulse, saying, "Each little belly
Must get rid"—here he laughed—"of the rest of that jelly
I gazed on each chubby, plump sick little elf,
And groaned when he said so, in spite of myself;
But a wink of his eye when he physiced our Fred,
Soon gave me to know I had nothing to dread.
He didn't promise, but went straightway to his work,
And dosed all the rest, gave his trowsers a jerk,
And adding directions while blowing his nose,
He buttoned his coat—from his chair he arose;
Then jumped in his gig—gave old Jalap a whistle,
And Jalap dashed off as if pricked by a thistle,
But the doctor exclaimed, 'ere he drove out of sight,
"They'll be well by tomorrow—good night,
Jones— good night!"

SUPERIOR FLOUR.—Messrs. J. & J. Lowther have just received an invoice of excellent Family Flour from Withrow's Beaver Dam Mills, Mifflin county. In these days when it is much easier to get a barrel of bad flour than good, our readers ought to thank us for telling them where a good article may be obtained, but whether they thank us or not, or take our advice, we will say that we have it from good authority that the Beaver Dam flour is equal to the very best now in the market, and that all who buy it will be perfectly safe in doing so. All that is asked is a trial. The flour will prove itself.

ALTOONA DIVISION, S. OF T.—The following named persons have been elected officers of Altoona Division, No. 311, Sons of Temperance, for the ensuing quarter, commencing on the 1st inst: W. P.—John J. Smith; W. A.—Alvin H. Sembower; R. S.—David Irons; A. R. S.—Joseph Shaffer; F. S.—Benj. F. Rose; Treas.—Chas. R. McCrea; Chaplain—Geo. R. Everson; C.—Jeremiah Delo; A. C.—Uriah Hockenberry; I. S.—David Oswalt; O. S.—Martin Lewis; Trustees—Chas. R. McCrea, Benj. F. Custer, Benj. F. Rose.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—We this week present our readers with several interesting letters from our army correspondents. The letters of "Keystone" will set at rest all anxieties in relation to the welfare of the 79th Pa. Regiment, in which many of our readers have friends, and about which there was an unfounded report that the vessel which conveyed them South had been wrecked.—We hope to receive a weekly letter from "Keystone" hereafter.

A Ten Strike.

Among the many instances where the bravery of our officers and men have shown conspicuous, the one related below is almost unequalled:

Capt. Spencer, aid to Gen. Wool, received information from two ladies who went from Norfolk to Fortress Monroe with a flag of truce, that near midnight a six-oared boat was to leave Norfolk for Richmond, with money for the payment of the rebel soldiers. He requested permission of Gen. Wool to attempt their capture, and was told not to place too much confidence in the information received. Nevertheless, permission was given, and selecting two good oarsmen, on whom he could rely, with their oars muffled, he started at dark, and awaited the coming of the enemy's boat. He had previously given directions to his men to pull directly for the boat, and on the moment of striking to "back water" instantly. About midnight the boat was heard approaching, and taking his station in the bow, with a nine-inch shell in his hands, he gave the order to "give way." The moment his bows struck the rebel boat, he threw the shell into the middle of it, and was himself drawn back, luckily receiving no injury from the explosion. Not so the boat and occupants, however, the former of which was in two, and the latter were scattered in all directions in the water, not however, before discharging their pistols at him, two balls going through his cap and three perforating his coat. The men were then told that if they submitted quietly they would be saved, otherwise he would leave them to their fate. They preferred the former; and arming himself with a pistol in hand and a dirk (taken by him at the battle of Bull Run from a "Secesh") in the other, he took them in his boat one by one, handcuffing them as they pulled in. In addition to which from the stern of the enemy's boat, which floated, he took $1,100 in gold, and $5,000 in their worthless paper money. It was with some difficulty that he reached the Fort, the gunwale of the boat being almost level with the water from its increased freight.

SAVAGE WARFARE.—The Louisville *Journal* publishes the follwoing:

"Colonel Humphrey Marshall, in a recent letter to the Nashville-Louisville *Courier*, asks for a few hundred of Buckner's Cherokee Indians to be sent to him to fight the mountaineers." He dated his letter from Sounding Gap, and was advancing into the mountains of Kentucky.

"This call upon General Buckner by one of the principal rebel officers in Kentucky establishes the fact, which has been faintly denied by some of our secessionists, that the rebel authorities have brought regiments of Indians into Southern Kentucky to fight our people. It establishes the atrocious fact in such a way that even the secessionists themselves cannot gainsay it. The deed is an outrage upon all the laws of civilized warfare, and those guilty of it should be outlawed be the common consent of all civilized men."

BLOODY TRAGEDY AT WARSAW.—A bloody tragedy occurred at the town of Warsaw, on the Ohio river, one day last week. It appears that as the fleet of steamers bearing Wynkoop's cavalry regiment passed the town, the Unionists, who were gathered on the bank of the river, commenced cheering, when a man named John Leonard drew a large cleaver, and swore he could whip seven Lincoln men. He shot at a Union man named Clemmons, who returned the fire, and Leonard fell mortally wounded. A general shooting then began, in the course of which twenty-four shots were fired. Talbot Leonard, a brother of John, was shot, and instantly killed. Both of these Leonards were violent Secessionists, and have been the cause of all the trouble in that place. Clemmons received a pistol shot through the hand, and John Oliver was shot through the arm. The two Leonards out of the way—one of them dead and the other mortally wounded—and the affray was ended. Subsequently the town was occupied by a detachment of Union troops, and several Secessionists, including a son of Humphrey Marshall, arrested. Great excitement prevailed, but no further violence was anticipated.

THE EVACUATION OF GALVESTON.—The intelligence of the evacuation of Galveston by the confederates, though entirely unexpected, may be regarded as entirely reliable, since it comes to us from the enemy.

The city is situated on an island, and defended, we believe, by a stone fort, and protected only by open sand-bag batteries, whoe incompetedcy to cope with a brisk mortar fire from fleet was clearly demonstrated at Port Royal.

The Confederates have no doubt retired to the main land, leaving Galveston, the chief port and most important city in Texas, to be occupied by our troops. This adds another most valuable position to the chain of posts now girding the Southern coast. The loss of it cannot fail to be discouraging to Texans.

THE REBELS ON MASON AND SLIDELL.—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Tuesday last, greatly fears that the United States will surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell to British authoriay. It adds, "that the United will submit to a shame yet unrecorded in the annals of the history of any nation, rather than disturb their infernal purpose to grind into the earth the liberties of the South. By the abject submission demanded, the United States may avert, but only for awhile a war with Great Britain."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MILITARY UNIFORMS.—There is, perhaps, no department of military business in which there has been a more marked improvement than in the clothing of soldiers.—Not many years since, officers and privates were clad in garments which were almost skin-tight. They wore leather stocks, which were worthy of the name, for they kept the wearer in tribulation; while their padded breasts and tight sleeves made volition a matter of great difficulty. During the present war, such of our volunteers as procure their uniforms at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth, Philadelphia, obtain clothing that is perfectly easy, substantial and becoming. The firm named have gone largely into the business of making Military Clothing, and their facilities enable them to fill the largest orders in the shortest possible time.

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. Wm. Cosgrove, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge. Address

REV. WM. COSGROVE.
439, Fulton Avenue.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Those exposed to Bilious attacks caused by miasma, as well as those already suffering from them, and particularly those convalescent, should at once have recourse to Prof. Wood's Restorative cordial and Blood Renovator. It is a pure healthy tonic Cordial, and will at once be felt in all parts of the system, exhilarating and permanently building it up, and thus not only cure, but render the constitution invulnerable to the further progress of disease, as well as prevent those new developments to which in a weakened condition we are so liable. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

On the 19th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. Lee Spottswood, GEO. W. PATTON, Esq., to Miss EMMA JANE HAWKESWORTH, both of this place.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. J. A. Coleman, Mr. JAMES TROUT, of this place, to Miss MOLLIE E. MILLS, of Chester Co., Pa.

On the 26th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in Rockville, Dauphin Co., Pa., by Rev. Chas. A. Hay, Mr. JOHN S. WEAVER, of this place, to Miss MARY M. WETZLER, of the former place.

On the 29th ult., in Williamsburg, by Rev. S. J. Berlin, Mr. THOS. H. WHITTAKER to Miss ANN HIGHLANDS, both of Catharine township, Blair county, Pa.

DIED.

In this place, on Monday night, 30th ult., RAPHAEL, son of G. W. and Jane Fisher, in the 6th year of his age.

In Williamsburg, on the 15th ult., WILLIE, son of H. L. and Eliza P. Ake, aged 1 year, 8 mos. and 12 days.

NOTICE.—The business heretofore carried on under the name, style and title of WOLF & BROTHER, will, from this date, be carried on by A. S. BECKHART—he having employed M. WOLF to act as his Agent.

A. S. BECKHART,
per M. WOLF, Agent.

Altoona, December 28th, 1861. [Jan 2-6t.]

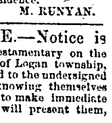
CORELITE BASE.—Having purchased the right to manufacture the CORELITE BASE for ARTIFICIAL TEETH, I am now prepared to put up dentures on this new and beautiful principle, which is far superior to the old style, on silver plate, as it will not corrode or discolor. It contains no metalic substance, and of course there is no galvanic action, whereby metal plates often become obnoxious. Persons wishing a fine set of teeth will please call and examine specimens. W. S. BITTNER,

Jan. 2, 1862-tf] Office in Masonic Temple, Altoona.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration on the estate of Alexander Refner, late of the Borough of Altoona, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement.

CATHARINE REFNER,
ALTOONA, Nov. 21, 1861.] Administratrix.

PORK AND LARD FOR SALE.—



I take this method of informing the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that I am now prepared to furnish PORK, in large quantities, at 4½ or 5 cents per pound. Also, an excellent article of LARD, at 8 *cents per lb. Wholesale*, or 10 *cents per lb. Retail*. The above articles can be had either at my Market-House or at my residence.

Altoona, Dec. 5, 1861. M. RUNYAN.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary on the estate of DANIEL McCAULEY, late of Logan township, Blair county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned residing as aforesaid. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

Nov. 23, 1861-6t. SAMUEL HAGERTY, Ex'r.

OFFICE OF ALTOONA GAS & WATER CO.,
Altoona, December 13, 1861.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *FOUR PER CENT.* on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of State Tax, payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after January 1st, 1862.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 25th inst., and remain closed until the 5th of January, 1862.

[4t.] B F. ROSE, Treasurer.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase a *PROMISSORY NOTE* given by the undersigned to JOHN VANSCOYOC, dated on or about the 20th of March, 1861, payable one day after date, as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law.

S. VANSCOYOC.

Snyder Twp., Blair Co., Pa., Dec. 13, 1861.-3t*

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING

in the Altoona Post Office, December 24th, 1861:

Aspell, John 2
Atmater, Geo M
Acer, Miss Rebecca
Adam, Miss Andena
Arnold, Mary
Blair & Co
Bushman, Saml
Bartholomew, J W
Barton, Thos
Brown, Jeremiah
Bolinger, J F
Barker, A A
Barker, Jas H
Blair, Silas
Blair, J H
Bolger, John
Badg, Miss Anna
Barrett, Geo
Barker, R
Barnes, A F
Buble, Jacob
Barnes, Eli
Bark, Jno
Chelde, Jos
Conard, Henry, M D
Costrich, Francis
Collough, Wm
Caines, Sharllow
Citch, John
Cullen, Bartle
Carr, James
Chenoweth, Thos
Cannady, Hannah
Carl, Thos
Riley, M
Chandler, Wm
Culberson, R J
Campbell, Mrs A
Carroll, Joseph
Carlen, Joseph
Cetter, M
Davis, John C
Darseon, John
Drenil, Joseph
DeHuh, Miss M
Deen, A S
Endley, A J
Esterline, Amanda
Everhart, Col J C
Faggey, James
Fitzpatrick, Patrick
Flynn, & Brothers
Garm, Miss Ellen
Gorsham, James
Guth & Co
Gill, Tices
Graishen, Gottfried
Houk, Miss Mary
Hughes, Thomas 3
Husser, Magdalena
Harpster, Mrs
Harlen, Elizabeth
Harris, Lizzie
Hall, J M M
Hall, P H
Holing, Mrs
Harmon, John
Irwin, Franklin
Isett, I L
Killitz, Levi 2
Kearns, Nicholas
Kerr, Wm
Lantz, Wm
Leapsor, John 2
Layman, Emery
Libby, Dr G
Lick, Jno M
Low, Jas P
Lur, Max
Meryer, Gotlelb
Maden, William
Meloy, James
Miller, H A 2
Miler, Henry
Merdick, Crogs
Myers, James
Mayer, Rev F Wendel
Murphley, John
Moore, Alice
Mark, Elizabeth Miss
McKeown, Miss Ellen
McAmlaen, Rose
McClane, Mrs M
McCachan, John
McDonnell, Jno
McClain, Miss Catharine
Nusbun, Mrs William
Ost, John
Pannell, John L
Pope, Caroline
Pfeiffer, Geo E
Piper, Elizabeth
Pruner, D J
Rook, Joseph
Riley, M
Rumberger, Beng 2
Ruth, Peter
Richmond D
Reed, Joseph
Russell, William
Smith, Sidney A
Schalein, S
Shaeffer, Jos
Schleicher, Jos
Schmidt, John H
Sheeters, Miss Rosemer
Sandford Wm
Smith, John H
Spears, J C
Standfield, Hon T S
Singer, Matthias
Shoup, James
Swires, Jas
Swanger, Rebecca
Storm, Arthur
Shling, S
Swanger, Catharine
Thompson, Newton
Tombernacle Mr
Tobin, Miss Mary
Tarbox, Jeremo L
Thompson, Geo W
Wilson, Monsieur
Weaklin, E L
Wonders, Jacob
Wetherland, Frederick
Walters David
Wickroy, William A
Yearsly Alban 2
Young, Miss
Young Elizabeth [160

☞ Persons calling for letters on this list will please say "*Advertised*."

GEO. W. PATTON, P. M.

Altoona, Pa., Jan. 2, 1862.

Iron City College

$35.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the Country. Upward of twelve hundred young men from twenty-eight different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000.00 PER ANNUM,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞ Minister's sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 84 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals,

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Altoona, Jun. 24, '61-1y.

U. S. ARMY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE TWELFTH REGIMENT U. S. INFANTRY, REGULAR SERVICE, A few more able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Pay ranges from $13 to $23 per month, according to the rank of the soldier. Each man will be furnished with equipments, ample clothing and subsistence. Quarters, fuel, and medical attendance free of charge. The pay of each soldier commences as soon as he is enlisted.

By an act lately passed, the term of enlistment has been changed from five to THREE YEARS, and every soldier who serves that time is entitled to

$100 BOUNTY

from the Government. Attention is drawn to the fact that the Government has wisely commenced to promote soldiers from the ranks. Advancement is, therefore, open to all.

For further information apply at the Recruiting Office, on Virginia street opposite Lowther's Store, Altoona.

Lieut. J. S. CAMPBELL.
12th Infantry, U. S. A. Recruiting Officer.

GLEN-ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUM & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETING,
DRUGGETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, &C.,

WAREHOUSE, No 509 CHESTNUT STREET, (opposite the State House,) PHILADELPHIA. [mar21,'61-1y.

G. W. KESSLER—PRACTICAL DRUGGIST, respectfully announces to the citizens of Altoona and the public generally, that he still continues the Drug business, on Virginia street, where he keeps constantly on hand, for sale, Wholesale and Retail, DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, VARNISHES and DYESTUFFS.

By strict attention to business, and a desire to render satisfaction to all as regards price and quality, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Physicians and merchants supplied on reasonable terms, and all orders from a distance promptly attended to.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [1-tf.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned trading under the name of MOORE & HICKS, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 10th day of December, 1861.

The books and accounts are left in the hands of J. H. MOORE for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to call and settle immediately.

J. H. MOORE.
PHILIP HICKS.

Altoona, December 12, 1861.

TIMBER AND FARM LAND WANTED.

$3,000.—A general assortment of PAINTS to this amount, of all colors, *DRY and in OIL*, well suited for Country Trade, will be exchanged for Real Estate, at wholesale prices. Improved property preferred.

J. WHITE,
124 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 7, 1861.-6 mos.

A RARE CHANCE.—A No. 1, half-size VOIGHTLANDER CAMERA, together with all the AMBROTYPE FIXTURES, for sale, with or without instruction. The instrument is a first-class one and has been used by the undersigned for ten years. Instructions will be given on reasonable terms, for cash, if application be made soon. Apply to

G. W. FISHER,
Nov. 28, 1861.-3t Altoona.

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public,
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.
October 1, 1857.

$25] EMPLOYMENT! [$75
AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address Erie Sewing Machine Company, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Sept. 12-1y.]

LUMBER FOR SALE.

60,000 SHINGLES, 50,000 LATHES, and all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, lower than the lowest, for Cash. Apply to — JOHN SHOEMAKER.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC Paint, also Chrome, Green, Yellow, Paris Green, dry and ground oil at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERvers for sale at [1-tf.] KESSLER'S.

BLANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

THE
ONLY PREPARATION
WORTHY OF
UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE.

FOR STATESMEN, JUDGES, CLERGYMEN,

Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

47 Wall street, New York, Dec. 20, 1858.

GENTLEMEN:—Your note of the 15th inst., has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefitted by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it. Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about 4 months since a fourth was added to them, by hair falling off the top off my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except from dye. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head, very much to the gratification of my wife, at whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald. Very respectfully,

BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O J Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carroll Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 20th, 1859.

To Prof. O J Wood: Dear Sir—Your Hair Restorative has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the PUBLIC of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair, and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever: at least this is my experience. Believe it all!

Yours truly. WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the Mobile *Mercury*, a strong Southern paper. W H KENEDY.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Prof. O J Wood: Dear Sir—Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Altoona by A. ROUSH and G. W. KESSLER, Agents, and all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

July 1st, 1861-1yeow

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED.

D. W. A. BELFORD,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
VIRGINIA STREET, OPPOSITE JAGGARD'S STORE.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EAST, the largest assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,

SUITABLE FOR

GENTLEMEN'S WINTER WEAR,

that has ever been offered to the citizens of Altoona. An examination of my stock will be sufficient to convince any one that I can supply the wants of the community in this line.

☞ I am also prepared to MAKE UP work on the shortest notice, and IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE FASHION. I feel confident that I can give

AS NEAT AND PERFECT A FIT

as can be had outside of the very best establishments in the cities.

I invite an inspection of my goods and work, knowing that they will speak better for me than anything I could say in an advertisement.

Altoona, Nov. 23, 1861-tf.

REFORMED
AMERICAN PRACTICE.
GO AND SEE THE
ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR, who can be consulted at Mr. WOODS', in Altoona, on the 9th of January. Also, the 10th of February. Also, the 7th of March.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females that may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest, and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Tumors, they varying from $10 to $100. Examinations free. See handbills.

Dec. 19, 1861.] DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

CONFECTIONERY
AND OYSTER SALOON,
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD INFORM the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that his CONFECTIONERY, NUT and FRUIT STORE, is always supplied with the very best articles to be had, and in great variety. He has also an

OYSTER SALOON

attached to his store, in which he will serve up OYSTERS in every style during the season.

FRESH-BAKED BREAD & PIES always on hand.

He is at all times prepared to supply cakes, candies, &c., or pic-nics and other parties. He invites a share of public patronage, believing that he can render full satisfaction to all.

Remember, his store and saloon is on Virginia st, two doors below Patton's Hall. OTTO ROSSI.

Altoona, Oct. 10, 1861-tf

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.

Invite attention to their LARGE, VARIED and HANDSOME assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES in SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, EMBROIDERIES, and FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITS, &c.

☞ This stock is principally T. W EVANS & CO.'S OWN IMPORTATION, having been selected in the best European Markets, expressly for their own Retail Trade, and will be found unsurpassed for Style, Quality, and REASONABLE PRICES.

NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET,
BELOW CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Wholesale buyers will find it advantageous to examine this Stock. [Oct17-2m.]

ON HAND AGAIN—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our customers and all others, that we are on hands again with a large and varied stock of

FALL GOODS;

and as our old stock was *beautifully cleaned out*, those who feel inclined to patronize us will have the advantage of selecting from an almost entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

of goods, which we feel confident will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. We particularly invite our lady friends to call and Examine our splendid line of

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

which we think cannot fail to please.

J. & J. LOWTHER.

Altoona, Oct. 9th, 1861-3t.

TILGHMAN V. RHOADS.....CHARLES SAILOR.

REVERE HOUSE,
(LATE EAGLE HOTEL,)
Third Street, above Race,
PHILADELPHIA.
RHOADS & SAILOR, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, $1.25 PER DAY.

March 7, 1861-1y

DENTISTRY.

J. IRVIN STEEL, D. D. S., HAVING located permanently in Altoona, respectfully offers his services in the different departments of

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry.

Office nearly opposite C. Jaggard's Store, Virginia st., Altoona, Pa. [May 16, '61-tf.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND LOT, desirably located in the Borough of Altoona. Apply to JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Altoona, Feb. 9, 1860-tf.

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [jan. 2 '56.

BILLIOUS AFFECTIONS,
LIVER COMPLAINT.
SICK HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA, &C., &C.
JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS,

A MILD, PROMPT & EFFECTIVE REMEDY.

THERE is scarcely any disease in which purgative medicines are not required; and much sickness and suffering might be prevented were they more generally used. No person can feel well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might be avoided by the timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic medicines.

Convinced of the correctness of these views,

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are recommended with the greatest confidence, experience having demonstrated them to be far superior to any other in use, being more mild, prompt, safe and uniform in their operation. While using them no particular care is required, and patients may eat and drink as usual. Age will not impair them, as to always readily dissolve in the stomach. In small doses they are alterative and gently laxative, but in large doses are actively cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

For DYSPEPSIA, these Pills are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the Stomach and Liver, and producing healthy action in those important organs. In cases of long standing, a cure will be more speedily effected by using, in conjunction with the Pills, either JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE or TONIC VERMIFUGE, according to directions.

For Liver Complaint, Gout, Jaundice, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Fevers, Nervousness, Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Sik Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Female Diseases, and Billious Affections, these Pills have proved themselves eminently successful. All that is asked for them is a fair trial.

As these Pills have proved themselves so eminently successful in removing diseases of the Liver, Dyspepsia and diseases of the Skin, I have thought it advisable to add the following remarks on

LIVER COMPLAINT.

This is a disease much talked about, but at the same time very imperfectly understood.

Properly speaking, every derangement of the Liver or Billious system is a Liver Complaint, but the peculiar state of the Liver to which I now have reference is a *Chronic Affection*, and usually arises from a torpid or congestive state of that important organ. Sometimes the bile is deficient in quantity, or vitiated in quality, or both these states prevail at the same time. Sometimes the disease is owing to obstruction in the duct or pipe which conveys the bile from the liver into the bowels. This obstruction is very frequent, and is usually caused by the pipe being clogged up by thick tenacious slime or mucous, and sometimes by gall stones. The bile is then thrown back into the gall-bladder, where it is absorbed by numerous small vessels which convey it into the Thoracic Duct, a pipe that runs up along the spine, and terminates in and empties itself into the large vein of the left shoulder, near its junction with the veins of the head and neck, and thence the bile is conveyed to the heart and becomes mixed with the blood. The bile in this manner being diverted from its proper course, and circulating in a part of the body where it never was designed by nature, produces much evil, and often disastrous effects upon the health of the individual—because, for want of healthy bile to mix with the half-digested food, a complete separation never takes place between the chyle (the milky liquor which forms the blood) and those portions of the food designed by nature to be ejected from the bowels—for the bile,

HEADQUARTER

Dry Goods and Grocery

BAZAAR.

NEW STOCK, NEW FIRM,

AND

LOW PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Altoona and vicinity, that they have purchased THE ENTIRE STOCK OF J. B. ICKES, ON THE CORNER OF BRANCH AND ANNIE STREETS, ALTOONA, where they are now receiving and opening

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES'

Plain & Fancy Dress Goods,

Consisting of PLAIN and FIGURED SILKS, BOMBAZINES, REPKAS, FRENCH MERINOS, THIBET CLOTHS, COBURGS, Plain and Fancy WOOL DELAINES, Children's Fancy SACK FLANNELS, ALPACAS, Plain and Printed CASHMERES, LAVELLAS, MOHAIR, DE BEGES, PERSIAN TWILL, COMMON DELAINES, and an endless variety of the

LATEST STYLE PRINTS

MEN'S WEAR.

CLOTHS, PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES, CASHMERETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, CORDUROYS, BLUE AND GREY DRILLS, CHECK, TICKING, AND HICKORY STRIPE. UNIONS,

WOOLEN GOODS.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

SINGLE AND DOUBLE BROCHE WOOLEN AND NEW STYLE RIBBED

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

BLANKETS, COMFORTS,

NUBIAS, AND LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

IRISH LINEN, CAMBRICS, VICTORIA LAWNS, PLAIN AND DOTTED SWISS. BOBINETS, EDGINGS, AND THE NICEST AND CHEAPEST LOT OF

NEEDLEWORK

COLLARS AND SETS ever offered in Altoona.

BOOTS & SHOES

AND

HATS & CAPS,

THEY ARE DETERMIMED TO SELL

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Their assortment of

WOOLEN HOSIERY

AND

GLOVES

is very complete and the low prices they are selling them at is certainly astonishing.

QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,

GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, CHEESE, SYRUPS, and MOLASSES, MACKEREL, HERRING, CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CARBON AND FISH OIL, and, in fact, everything usually kept in a FIRST-CLASS STORE.

☞ As they make their purchases almost entirely for CASH, and as they WILL SELL FOR

CASH ONLY,

AND KEEP NO BOOKS, it will enable them to sell Goods at very moderate prices; and by fair dealing and strict attention to business they hope to secure a liberal share of public patronage.

GEIS & PLITT.

Nov. 14, 1861-3m.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A

BAD BREATH,

SORE MOUTHS,

CANKER.

DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,

NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring

A SWEET BREATH

to all who use it. No YOUNG LADY or YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with

A BAD BREATH

should delay applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.

A BAD BREATH is an offence for which there is no excuse while

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

MOUTH WASH

can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve this,

USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.

Use Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Mouth Wash.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

☞ *Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.*

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the

CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

☞ ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Tooth Powder

is Recommended by all Eminent Dentists.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS,

FOR THE CURE OF

TOOTHACHE

produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with

TOOTHACHE.

Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by

LOSS OF SLEEP,

and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Toothache Drops

in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 12½ CTS. PER BOTTLE.

A liberal discount made to Dealers.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

Neuralgia Plasters,

FOR THE CURE OF

NEURALGIA,

or Toothache produced by colds.

LOCAL NEURALGIA

is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Powders

never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS EACH.

Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth-Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Nov. 21, 1861-1y.

THE LATEST ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

AT HILEMAN'S.

THE SUBSCRIBER INFORMS HIS customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large and beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which, for magnificence, extent and variety, have never before been excelled in Blair county. Particular attention is invited to our stock of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as Black and Fancy Silks, Challies, Berages, Brilliants, Lawns, Delaines, Chintzs, DeBeges, Crapes, Prints, Crape and Stella Shawls, Mantillas, Undersleeves and Hosiery, Bonnets and Ribbons, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Hooped Skirts, Skirting, Lace Mitts, &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

We have Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tweeds, Jeans, &c. Heads of families would do well to call and examine our stock of Winter Goods for Boys.

Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Glassware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Oil-Cloths, Carpets, &c., in any quantity and at prices that cannot fail to please.

GROCERIES.

Our stock of Groceries is more extensive than ever, and consists of Rio and Java Coffee, Crushed, Loaf and N. O Sugars; Green, Y. H. and Black Teas; Molasses, Soaps, Candles, Salt, Fish, &c.

Thankful to the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by strict attention to business, and an endeavor to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 10, 1861. J. B. HILEMAN.

HELLO! THIS WAY, NEIGHBOR?

NEW FALL and WINTER GOODS

AT OLD PRICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the east, where he has been selecting his stock of Fall and Winter Goods with the greatest care and exclusively for *CASH*, which enables him to sell as low if not a little lower than any house in the place. He would therefore say to all those who wish to purchase their Fall and Winter Goods to call and examine his new stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels satisfied that he can give entire satisfaction. His goods are of the best quality and very cheap.

ALL COTTON GOODS AT OLD PRICES.

His Stock consists of Ladies' Dress Goods of every variety, shade and color, from a plain Delaine at 12 cents, up to Plaid and Plaid Delaines all wool, at 25 and 37½ cts. Figured Delaines from 12½ to 25 cts., Persian Cl'ths, Cayuga and American Prints 10 yards for $1, Lancaster and Domestic Ginghams from 10 to 12½ cts., all wool Flannel from 25 to 37½ cts., heavy Sheeting Muslin 12½ cts., Bleached Muslin from 6¼ to 12½ cts., Ticklenburgs, all wool Tweeds and Jeans of every variety and price.

Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes; Women, Misses and Children's Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES Rio Coffee at 17 cents, White Sugar 11 cts., Brown Sugar from 8 to 10 cts.; Imperial, Y. Hyson and Black Teas; Syrup from 60 to 65 cts.; Cedar and Willow Ware; Flour, Feed, &c., &c.

October 3d, 1861. J. A. SPRANKLE.

CAMPBELL'S

SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLAR

NEWSPAPER PRESS.

FOR THE ABOVE SUM IN CASH I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven by hand with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR,

on any kind of a job from a colored poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 X 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 X 42 inches, weighs only 2,200 lbs. and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take great pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address A CAMPBELL,

Sept. 19, 1861. No. 16, Spruce street, N. Y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

AT JESSE SMITH'S.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and surrounding country that he has just returned from the city with his

FALL & WINTER STYLES OF

Hats & Caps.

His Stock of Hats and Caps are of the very best selection, of every style, color and shape, for both old and young.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

His stock of Ladies and Misses' Furs is the best ever brought to this place, consisting of every variety, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

All he asks is that the people call and examine his stock, and he feels confident that he can send them away rejoicing, if not in the purchase of such an article as they wanted, at the remembrance of having looked upon the handsomest stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, &c., ever exhibited in this town.

Store on Virginia Street, opposite the Lutheran Church.

Oct. 3, 1861. JESSE SMITH.

ALTOONA HIGH SCHOOL.

PROF. JOHN MILLER, PRINCIPAL.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on *MONDAY*, Nov. 4th. The established reputation of Prof. Miller as an accomplished scholar and successful Teacher is a sure guarantee to parents, guardians and others, that the school will be so conducted as to give full satisfaction.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS.

For English Grammar, Geography, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Mental and Advanced Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, Latin and Greek	$12 50
For German or French	5 00
For Music	5 00

☞ Payment of subscription to be made *monthly* to the School Directors.

DR. CALDERWOOD offers his Professional Services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity. Office on *Virginia Street*, nearly opposite C. J. Mann's Store.

REFERENCES:

J. B. Leiby, M.D., Huntingdon.
Jno McCulloch, M. D., "
H. T. Coffey, " Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. Crist, Birmingham.
Rev. Thomas Stevenson, Tyrone City.
Jacob Burley, "
C. Gutts, "
W. Burley, "
M. H. Jolly, "

Altoona, May 9th, 1861-1y*

W. M. LLOYD & CO., *ALTOONA, PA.*

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO., *HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.*

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

WM. S. BITTNER,

Dental Surgeon,

OFFICE IN MASONIC TEMPLE, next door to the Post Office.

Teeth extracted without pain by the Current Electro-Magnetic Machine.

FLOUR.—THE BEST QUALITY OF FAMILY FLOUR for sale, Wholesale and Retail.—Apply to J. SHOEMAKER.

Dec. 11, 1856-tf. Masonic Temple.

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Trusses and Shoulder Braces for sale at G. W. KESSLER'S.

1-tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

Agent for Blair County.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITTED to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE

of these Machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as the superiority of the Machines, to Col. John L. Piper, Rev. A. B. Clark, George Hawkesworth, Benj. F. Rose, and E. H. Turner, Esqrs.

The machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [March 21, 1861-tf.

THE HEROES OF PEACE

AND

THE HEROES OF WAR.

E. ANTHONY, 501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, is now publishing, in addition to other portraits, the celebrated collection known in Europe and America as

BRADY'S NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY,

in which is included Portraits of nearly all the PROMINENT MEN OF AMERICA, not excepting Jeff. Davis, Gen. Beauregard, Floyd, and a host of other confederates. Price of Portraits $3.00 per dozen. Can be sent by mail.

Scenes of the War for the Union,

are published, card size, and in stereoscopic form, ALSO,

Stereoscopic Views of Scenes in Paris, London, and in other parts of England and France; in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, on the Rhine, in Athens, Egypt, Turkey, the Holy Land, China, India, Cuba, &c., *ad infinitum.*

OUR INSTANTANEOUS STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Are the Greatest Wonder of the Age.

These are taken in the fortieth part of a second, and the rushing of water, the moving of leaves, or the march of an army, does not in the slightest degree affect the taking of these views. They are sold for $3.00 per dozen.

We have also on hand and manufacture the largest assortment of Stereoscopes, Photographic Albums, and Photographic Materials in the United States, and perhaps in the world.

CATALOGUES, containing lists of our Portraits, Views, Stereoscopes, &c., sent free by mail, on receipt of a stamp.

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway, Aug8-1y near St. Nicholas, New York.

LABOR-SAVING

WASHING MACHINE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the right for Blair county, of

Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine,

are now manufacturing them at Altoona, and intend to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

This machine is got up on an entirely new principle, and is considered, by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3rd. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

McMINN & DERN,
Altoona, Blair County, Pa.

We the undersigned, hereby certify that we are now using Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine and are fully satisfied that it is a very excellent article of the kind; combining as it does great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner. We therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who desire a real labor-saving washing machine.

JOHN WOODS, EMILE TIETZE.
MICHAEL CALVERT, THOS. McAULEY,
JOSEPH G. ADLUM, DANIEL PRICE.
R. A. O. KERR.

STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large supply of STOVES *of all Patterns*, such as Cook, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves, which he will sell at the most reasonable prices. A large supply will always be kept on hand.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice. He also manufactures LEADED IRON Spouting, which is said to be much superior to galvanized sheet-iron or tin.

He has also attached a copper-smithing room to his establishment and will keep on hand an assortment of copper and brass kettles, &c.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

☞ Store on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Altoona, Sept. 1st, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His Table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of the country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

I have just received a stock of No. 1 French Brandy, for medicinal purposes.

Also a large stock of excellent Wines, for medicinal purposes, together with a lot of the best old Rye Whiskey to be found in the country.

Altoona, May 27, 1859-1y] JOHN BOWMAN.

S. M. WOODKOK.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on ANNIE STREET, 3 doors above the Post Office.

Sept. 6, 1860-tf.

COAL.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERY family to get in their supply of coal for the Winter, and the subscriber would therefore inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity, that he is prepared to supply them, on short notice, with a superior article of ANTHRACITE and ALLEGHENY BITUMINOUS COAL. He will sell it by the Train, Car, or Cart Load, or by the bushel, delivered at the door of the purchaser.

☞ Yard on the North side of the Railroad—upper end of Altoona Yard. H. R. MYERS.

July 25, 1861.-tf.

LYCOMING COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, agent of the Lycoming Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property* of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any company in the State. Office in the Masonic Temple.

Jan. 3, '56-tf] JOHN SHOEMAKER, *Agent.*

HAIR OILS, COLOGNES, POMades, Shaving Cream, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by

1-tf] G. W. KESSLER.

HAIR, HAT, TOOTH, SHAVING, Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes at

KESSLER'S.

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL AND WINTER,

Just Arrived and Now Being Opened at

M'CORMICK'S STORE,

IN THE OLD PLACE.

WE respectfully invite Purchasers to call and examine our stock of Fall and Winter Goods, as we think they will be found, upon examination, to compare favorably with any other assortment in the place, as well in quality as in price, although we are not prepared to say (as some of our Brother Chips have said,) that some descriptions of goods have not advanced in price, for in doing so we would come in contact with the intelligence of the people, as every boy of six years old knows better—that we cannot sell domestic goods at old prices, unless we buy an inferior quality.

We have a full assortment of Goods, embracing all the usual varieties, such as FRESH COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SYRUPS, SPICES, &C., to make up the full

FAMILY GROCERY.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., with a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

FOR MEN AND BOYS, from a fine dress coat down to a monkey-jacket.

Also, a full assortment of *HARDWARE, CEDAR WARE, QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, &C., &C., &C.*

And as to

DRY GOODS,

our assortment is complete; and as we have adopted the CASH SYSTEM, as near as we can, we are enabled to sell at much lower prices than when we gave a general credit. We therefore feel very grateful to our friends and a generous Public for the very liberal patronage heretofore given us, and hope, by strict attention to business and a full determination to please our patrons in prices and qualities, to retain the same—still adhering closely to an old motto—"*Quick Sales and Small Profits.*"

[Oct. 21, '61-tf.] OLD STAND, North Ward.

PATENT KEROSENE OR CARBON OIL LAMPS!

Unrivaled in Beauty, Simplicity Safety or Economy.

Every person desiring to obtain the very best and cheapest portable light within their reach, should call at the store of the undersigned and examine these Lamps before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves to demonstrate

1st. That NO ACCIDENT can occur by explosion.
2d. That they emit no offensive odor while burning.
3d. That they are very easily trimmed.
4th. That they are easily regulated to give more or less light.
5th. That they burn entirely free from smoke.
6th. That the light is at least 50 per cent. cheaper than any other light now in common use.

These lamps are admirably adapted for the use of Students, Mechanics, Seamstresses, Factories, Halls, Churches, Stores, Hotels, and are highly recommended for family use.

The burner of the Carbon Oil Lamp can be attached to old side, hanging and table fluid and oil lamps, at a small expense, and will answer every purpose of a new lamp.

We guarantee perfect satisfaction in all cases.

Aug. 19, 1858-tf.] G. W. KESSLER.

JACOB SNYDER, TAILOR,

The Hero of One Hundred Fits per Month!

I would respectfully set forth my claim to public attention, as a Fashionable Tailor, as follows:

Because I keep an excellent assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Trimmings, which, when examined, always please.

Because my work is made up in a manner that takes down the country and gives all my customers a city appearance.

Because I am not inferior as a Cutter to the best to be found anywhere.

Because long experience in my business gives me entire control over it, and I am not dependant upon any one coflit me out of the suds.

Because I am still on the sunny side of forty, and therefore my taste as a Cutter and workman unimpaired.

Call on me, in the corner room of the "Brant House." Give me a trial and you will go away pleased.

Altoona, May 26-3m JACOB SNYDER.

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

SPOUTING, &C.

S. RIGG WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Cooking, Parlor, Office and Shop Stoves*, of all styles and sizes, to suit the wants of all, which he will sell at low prices, on reasonable terms.

He also keeps on hand a large stock of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, consisting of all articles for culinary purposes—*Coal Scuttles, Store Pipe, &c.*

He has also purchased the right of sale in Blair county, of R. W. JONES'

IMPROVED SAUSAGE STUFFER,

an invention which needs only to be seen to be appreciated and should be possessed by every farmer, butcher or those requiring such a machine.

☞ Particular attention paid to putting up SPOUTING, either in town or country. Spouting painted and put up on the most reasonable terms. [april 14, 1859-1y

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GROCERY, PROVISION

AND

WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD INFORM the public that he has purchased the interest of A. MILLIRON in the Grocery and Provision Store heretofore kept by them on Virginia street, below Caroline St., where he will continue the business, and will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

FLOUR, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES,
DRIED BEEF, FISH, SALT, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEA,
SUGAR, SPICES, CONFECTIONARIES,

and everything usually kept in Grocery and Provision Stores, all of which he receives fresh from the eastern and western cities, and will sell at the most reasonable prices.

Having recently obtained license to sell liquor by wholesale, I will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of liquors of the best qualities to be had.

I respectfully solicit a share of public custom.

July 12, 1861-tf.] J. BERKOWITZ.

MORE GOOD NEWS!

The undersigned has just received from the East a large and varied assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND

VESTING,

material for

FINE AND COARSE

OVERCOATS,

material for

BOYS' CLOTHING.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

such as Undershirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Neck-ties, Handkerchiefs &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

All work ordered will be made up in the very best style, according to the latest fashions, on short notice.

Nov. 1, 1860-tf THOMAS ELWAY.

SOMETHING NEW.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST returned from the east where he has purchased a very large and fine stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

BROGANS, GAITERS, &C.,

which he is prepared to offer to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity at very low prices. Having purchased direct from the manufacturers for cash, he is prepared to sell at prices that will defy competition. All that he asks is that the people will call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ BOOTS and SHOES made to order on the most reasonable terms. Also, repairing promptly attended to.

Don't forget the place, two doors below Post Office.

Jan. 3, 1861. M. THOMPSON, *Agent.*

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. McKINNEY,

Orepolis, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859.-tf

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. B. Clark, Altoona, Pa.
Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCrum & Dern, Editors, "
Thos. A. Scott, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMurtrie, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

BLAIR COUNTY INSURANCE AGENCY.—The undersigned, Agent of the Blair County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, is at all times ready to insure against loss or damage by fire, *Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture and Property*, of every description, in town or country, at as reasonable rates as any Company in the State. Office with Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co. D. T. CALDWELL, *Agent.*

Jan. 27, '59-tf

HARDWARE OF ALL DESCRIPtions just received and for sale by

Oct. 15-tf] J. B. HILEMAN.

HUTTER'S

STATE, CAPITOL

Book Bindery,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,

No. 54 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

This establishment is chiefly devoted to the manufacture of Blank Books for Banks, County Offices, Railroad Companies, and private individuals. In all cases the very best of stock and workmanship may be relied upon. Blank Books printed, paged and bound to any desired pattern. Sheriff's, Attorneys and Justices Dockets of all sizes, made and ruled to order. Triennial and Yearly Assessments, Duplicates, &c., for county purposes, printed or plain, ruled and bound to order. County Dockets made of the best linen paper.

Librarians, and others, desiring to have their Books well bound and at moderate prices, should give us a call. Newspapers of the largest sizes, Harper's Weekly, Gleason's Pictorial, Balloon, Scientific American, London News, bound to order, and in any style required. Harper's Monthly Magazine, Knickerbocker, Blackwood's and Graham's Magazines, Godey's Lady's Book, Lady's Repository, Peterson's Magazine, Piano Music, &c., bound in extra style, or the more plain and substantial half binding. Select Pamphlets, Law Magazines, Pamphlet laws, bound in good library style, at very moderate prices. Persons having a number of volumes to bind, will receive a liberal discount. Binding can safely be sent to us from a distance by Express, and all work entrusted to our care will be speedily executed, safely packed and returned by Express.—All work warranted. Address F. L. HUTTER,

Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ McCRUM & DERN, at the *Tribune* Office, are my agents for Altoona, and vicinity. They will give information in relation to binding, and receive and return books free from extra charges, for all who entrust their work to my care. [March 21, 1861-1y

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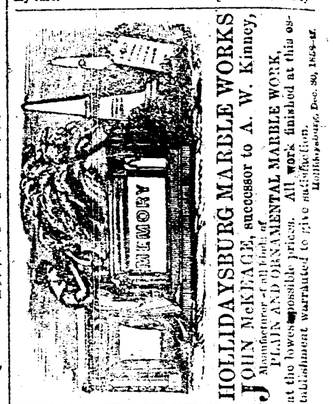


CROCERY AND BAKERY!

THE UNDERSIGNED ANNOUNces to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity that he has just received a large invoicee of

FRUITS, CONFECTIONARIES, NUTS, SPICES

and nothings for children &c., expressly for the Holidays.

He will also keep always on hand a good stock of Pies and fancy cakes, of his own manufacture.

LEMONS, PRUNES, RAISINS, &C,

always on hand at all seasons of the year.

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Butter,

EGGS, GOOD WHITE WHEAT FLOUR,

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, CORN MEAL, &C.,

always in store and for sale in large or small quantities. Call, examine and price my stock and you will find it as good and cheap as any in town.

Dec. 20, '60-1y.] JACOB WISE.

THE GREAT QUESTION WHICH now agitates the mind of every person is, where can I get the best article for my money? In regard to other matters, the subscriber would not attempt to direct, but if you want anything in the line of

BOOTS OR SHOES

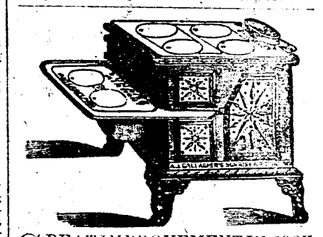
he invites an examination of his stock at work.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of Ladies', Gents', Misses' &c., which he offers at low prices.

He will give special attention to custom work, which will be warranted to give satisfaction. None but the best workmen are employed.

Remember the shop is on Virginia street, immediately opposite Keesler's Drug Store.

September 6, '57-tf] JOHN HOLLERAN.



GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN COOKING STOVES.

CONSUMPTION OF SMOKE AND GAS AND SAVING OF FUEL.

The subscriber takes pleasure in offering to the public NEW GAS AND SMOKE CONSUMING Cooking Stove, recently patented, which is destined to supercede all others, as it requires

ONE-THIRD LESS FUEL

than other stoves and is more easily, quickly and regularly heated. No unpleasant smell of gas arises from the stove from the fact that it is all consumed in the stove cape. There is no trouble from smoke as the improved and often annoying exhalation is also consumed in the stove. Neither is there any danger of flues or chimneys becoming clogged with soot or the mortar loosened by the gas arising from coal fires.

Persons wishing to purchase stoves are invited to call at the store of the subscriber, in the Masonic Temple, and examine the above stoves. JOHN SHOEMAKER.

Sole Agent for Blair County.

N. B. All kinds of Air-tight, Parlor Cooking and Box Stoves on hand. [Aug. 12, 1858.

H. FETTINGER'S

General News Agency,

No. 1, ALTOONA HOUSE.

SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS

STATIONERY, CONFECTIONARIES

CIGARS & TOBACCO,

TOYS AND NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

October 24, 1861.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.—This Great Journal of Crime and Criminals is in its Twelfth Year, and is widely circulated throughout the country. It contains all the Great Trials, Criminal Cases, and appropriate Editorials on the same, together with information on Criminal Matters, not to be found in any other newspaper.

☞ Subscriptions $2 per annum; $1 for six months, to be remitted by subscribers, (who should write their names and the town, county and State where they reside plainly) To G. W. MATSELL & CO.,

15-tf] Editor & Prop'r. of New York Police Gazette. *New York City.*

BOOTS AND SHOES.—THE UNdersigned has now on hand and will sell cheap at his store in the Masonic Temple, a large and complete assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, ready made, or made to order.

Overshoes, Ladies' Sandals, Gum Shoes, Cork Soles, and everything in his line of business, of the best quality and on the most reasonable terms. All custom work warranted.

Jan. 2, '56-tf.] J. SAOEMAKER.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Insurance on Real or personal property will be effected on the most reasonable terms by their agents in Altoona at his office in Anna St.

March 17, 1859. JOHN SHOEMAKER, Agent.

LEVI'S PREPARATION FOR EXterminating RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, and Bed-bugs without danger in its use under any circumstances for sale at the Drug Store of G. W. KESSLER.

Jan. 24, '56-tf]

PINE AND LARD OILS, CAMphene, Burning Fluid, Carbon Oil, &c., at

Jan. 3, '56-tf] KESSLER'S.

ON HAND AT McCORMICK'S Store —A splendid assortment of Ready-Made clothing. Call and see. Nov. 25-tf.

GROCERIES.—A LARGE AND complete assortment of Groceries have just been received at the store of J. B. HILEMAN.

T

McCRUM & DERN,

VOL. 6.

THE ALTOONA TRIBU

E. B. McCRUM, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS

Per annum, (payable invariably in adva
All papers discontinued at the expira
paid for.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 insertion

Four lines or less	$ 25
One square, (8 lines)	50
Two " (16 ")	1 00
Three " (24 ")	1 50

Over three weeks and less than three m
per square for each insertion.

	3 months.
Six lines or less	$ 1 50
One square,	2 50
Two "	4 00
Three "	5 00
Four "	6 00
Half a column	10 00
One column	14 00

Administrators and Executors Notices.
Merchants advertising by the year, three
with liberty to change.
Professional or Business Cards, not exc
lines with paper, per year.
Communications of a political character
terest will be charged according to the abo
Advertisemen s not marked with the n
tions desired, will be continued till forbid
cording to the above terms.
Business notices five cents per line for e
Obituary notices exceeding ten lines, fif

TRIBUNE DIRECT

CHURCHES, MINISTER

PRESBYTERIAN—Rev. — Banes, Pa
every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, an
at 7 o'clock. Prayer Meeting in the Lect
Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath
room at 9½ o'clock in the morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Rev. W.
Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morni
and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer
Lecture Room every Wednesday evening
Sabbath School in the same room at 2 o'c

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN—Rev. C
Pastor.—Preaching every Sabbath morni
and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer
Lecture Room every Wednesday evening
Sabbath School in same room at 9 o'clock

BAPTIST—Rev. A. H. Symonds, Pas
every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock,